"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37½c.; cash cotton, 6½c.

FOREIGN.—The political situation in Haiti is causing anxiety. Numerous arrests, including those of prominent persons, have been made. A newspaper man succeeded in entering the United States Embassy, but was dragged out by officers despite the protests of United States Minister Powell. Eventually the man was set at liberty. At the Cowes regatta the Meteor again won yesterday, defeating the Bona and other yachts. The Britannia gave up the race before its conclusion. Emperor William has sent a reply to the Regatta Committee's congratulations on his victory. The cup challenger Shamrock sailed from Greenock for Fairlie yesterday. Accompanied by the Erin, she will start from Fairlie for New York to-day. She will take a course considerably to the southward of that taken by transatlantic liners. Four accomplices of the assassins of President Heureaux of Santo Domingo were yesterday captured and shot. The country is reported to be tranquil. Gen. Figueroa, the new President, yesterday took the oath of office, and was invested with plenary powers. The Pope has protested against the attitude of the Italian Government which resulted in the exclusion of a delegate from the Vatican to the Peace Conference. He says the action will be severely judged by history. There is some likelihood that an Italian fleet will visit United States waters next month. A dispatch received in Berlin from Apia, Samoa, says the Germans in Samoa are satisfied with the appointment of L. W. Osborn as Acting Chief Justice.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

An anti-Goebel conference was held yesterday in Lexington, Ky., and may result in a separate ticket.

During the race between the Columbia and the Defender yesterday the Columbia's new steel mast broke about thirty feet from the deck, the accident ending the race. The new defender was at the time about three minutes ahead of her rival. Repairs will be made at Brisol.

At yesterday's meeting of the Council a resolution was passed appropriating $34,255 for the payment of the claim of John Peirce, the contractor for the new Hall of Records, but the $2,100,000 bond issue for the hall was voted down. Doubt is expressed in some quarters as to whether by this procedure the Court's order has actually been obeyed.

Page 2.

A wind and rain storm yesterday destroyed the town of Carrabelle, Fla., and did great damage in other places.

Secretary Root and Gen. Miles discuss a plan to withdraw the troops from Santiago on account of yellow fever.

Page 3.

The Dock Department occupied the Mazet committee's attention during most of its session yesterday.

A former conductor in Cleveland was arrested on the charge of using dynamite to destroy the street cars.

Two more firms were reported yesterday to have conceded the demands of the striking boiler makers. Machinists now demand a shorter work day.

The body of a man who, from letters found upon it may be that of Hans Kneedson of New Haven, Conn., was found hanging to a tree at Rye yesterday.

John Walter Smith was nominated yesterday for Governor of Maryland amid much enthusiasm. Isidor Rayner was named for Attorney General, and Joshua W. Hering for Controller. All are gold men. There was no reference to the Chicago platform.

Theodore F. Davidson, Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, in an interview yesterday said that Bryan is very strong in North Carolina, although there is also sentiment for Van Wyck and Gorman. Mr. Davidson explained the proposed changes in the North Carolina Constitution respecting the right to vote.

Page 4.

Forty-three carloads of bridge material were shipped yesterday from Harrisburg to India.

The investigation into the management of the New Jersey State Industrial School for Girls was resumed yesterday.

In nineteen and one-half minutes yesterday Oscar Rice, white, and John Kennedy, a negro, were executed at Auburn. They had been convicted of murder and each had used a knife in slaying his victim.

Page 12.

Robert Bonner's will was filed for probate yesterday.

Edward C. Brower of 238 West Seventy-sixth Street committed suicide with gas on Tuesday night.

Roland B. Molineux yesterday pleaded not guilty to the indictment charging him with having caused the death of Mrs. Adams.

Francis McCreery, a ten-year-old boy, was killed by a Brooklyn trolley yesterday, making the fourth victim within a week.

An exciting chase after two burglars occurred on the upper east side early yesterday morning. Several shots were fired at them but the men managed to escape.

The children of Mrs. Margaret Carter, who were abandoned in court by their mother on July 16, will be sent back to the orphanage in Cleveland, Ohio, unless they are claimed within a week.

The Municipal Assembly, in joint session yesterday by a vote of 69 to 6, confirmed the tax levy for 1899. A number of Councilmen appealed for delay, and the representatives from Queens said their borough was being shamefully treated in the matter of taxation.

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ANTI-GOEBEL CONFERENCE.

Decides to Have Another Democratic Ticket in Kentucky—Indorses Bryan and the Chicago Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 2.—The anti-Goebel State conference which met here this afternoon was composed of 400 delegates, representing every Congressional district in the State and more than half the counties. The enthusiasm was great, and the movement against the election of William Goebel, the Democratic candidate for Governor, may now be said to be under full headway. The men who met here to-day are Silver Democrats who are warm supporters of W. J. Bryan for President. They are opposed to the Goebel election law, and hence are opposed to Goebel. Dr. James Poyntz of Madison County was elected Chairman and W. H. Polk of Fayette Secretary.

While the Committee on Resolutions was making ready its report, ex-Gov. John Young Brown made a speech of fifty minutes, in which he attacked the Goebel election law and denounced the methods by which Goebel secured his nomination. Mr. Brown has been selected by the dissatisfied Democrats as a suitable man to nominate for Governor, and he has agreed to accept the nomination.

When he had finished speaking the Committee on Resolutions made its report, which asks for a new Democratic State Convention, to be held in this city on Wednesday, Aug. 16; it declares the party emblem, the rooster, belongs to them, and that it must go on their ticket. The report denounces the late State convention which nominated Goebel, indorses the Chicago platform, recommends the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for President, and asks that a full State ticket be nominated by the new convention.

After the resolutions were adopted ex-Congressman W. C. Owens made a strong speech, in which he said Goebel stole the nomination, and that no Democrat was bound by the action of the Louisville convention. He declared the election of Goebel and the indorsement of the Goebel election law thereby would be a serious blow to the State, irrespective of its effects on the Democratic Party. He declared Mr. Goebel was no friend of Bryan, and that his election as Governor would lose Bryan the State. The conference then adjourned.

Fireworks Free, Brighton Beach, Thurs. Eve.; Kings Co. L. & Bridge Trolley.—Adv.

THE COLUMBIA IS DISABLED

Steel Mast Breaks During Race with the Defender.

SHROUD WAS OUT OF POSITION

Columbia Had Three Minute Lead at the Time.

Mr. Iselin Says There Was No Defect in the Mast—The Broken Sections Will Be Replaced.

NEWPORT, Aug. 2.—A most unfortunate accident to the Columbia to-day marred the pleasure of what promised to be a thorough test of the relative speed of that boat and the Defender in a nice topsail breeze, and late this afternoon the new boat was towed up to her builders' works at Bristol a total wreck above decks. Her new steel mainmast was bent double, just about half way between the deck and the mast head, and all that remained of her magnificent spread of canvas and specially made rigging was piled up in a heap about the stump of the mast a tangled mass of wire shrouds, metal turnbuckles, blocks, and ropes. Practically all that remained were the steel boom and gaff and the bowsprit, and even the gaff was damaged a trifle at the jaws.

The dismasting of Columbia occurred less than an hour after the new and old cup defenders started on the beat out to a flagboat off the north end of Block Island, when the two contestants had covered about half the distance. The Columbia was leading at the time, and was steadily drawing away from her rival, Capt. Barr preferring to hold along at an increased rate of speed rather than outpoint Defender, as she had done in previous races. The two boats were holding along on a port tack and into the Point Judith Channel, about three miles off the point, the new boat having the weather position and fairly tearing through the water, when there was a sound of breaking spars aloft, and in an instant the topmast went crashing down to leeward, carrying with it the fine new club topsail and small jib topsail.

THE MAINMAST FALLS.

It seemed to the eye witnesses but a brief part of a second when the steel mainmast buckled in the middle, and down came the upper end of the spar and the huge mainsail dropped into the water on the starboard side. For an instant every one on the Columbia was silent, and then Mr. Iselin's voice was heard, inquiring whether any one had been hurt or swept overboard, but, fortunately, all hands escaped injury. Mr. Iselin and Mate Allen had the closest call of all. They were down on the leeward side of the craft watching the trim of her headsails, and hearing the noise aloft, scrambled up to windward and were barely in time, for the collapsing of the spar allowed the mainboom to drop to the deck, the steel spar brushing Allen's hat overboard.

Mrs. Iselin was below at the time, but she came on deck immediately after the accident and a few minutes later she was taking snapshots of the wreckage.

The discipline was excellent, not a man leaving his place until Capt. Barr gave orders to clear away the wreckage and get the canvas aboard, and then the crew went to work with a will, clearing up the tangle, the Columbia drifting with the waves, a dismantled and sad-looking craft.

As soon as the accident occurred the Defender, which was the nearest yacht to the Columbia, lowered her jib topsail, and, ranging up alongside her unfortunate rival, Mr. Duncan inquired anxiously if any one had been hurt. Upon receiving a reassuring reply, he stood by for a time, and then went out to sea.

The steam craft near at hand raced up to the disabled Columbia at full speed, the torpedoboat Dupont reaching her first, and offering medical assistance if it was needed. All kinds of yachts soon reached the boat, and foremost among them was the steam yacht Augusta, with John B. Herreshoff and a party of ladies aboard. Mr. Herreshoff was deeply grieved when informed of the accident.

The crew had the hardest kind of work getting the mainsail on deck, for the canvas was weighted down with water and rendered unmanageable by the spars and rigging.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

For some time no one knew just what had been the cause of the accident, for there was certainly no breeze blowing sufficiently strong to cause it, but after looking over the wreckage it was observed that the port spreader had broken upward by the strain of the topmast shroud, causing the topmast to break off. The sudden force of the spar, the weight of the topsail and clubs coming against the starboard masthead shrouds was too much for the steel mast, and it instantly collapsed.

The topmost shroud, which Mr. Iselin says was the cause of all the trouble, was not in a position to properly support the topmast, which fitted into the mast head, telescopic fashion, instead of being stepped forward of it. The topmast shroud leads upward through the spreaders to the head of the topmast and, although the crew of the Columbia swayed the topmast forward as much as possible for to-day's race, the port spreader was not able to stand the strain.

No such serious accident as the one of to-day ever before befell a cup challenger or defender in these waters. The expense of bringing the sloop will be heavy, and, although most of the wire shrouds and stays can be used again, they will necessarily have to undergo a severe test as to their strength, for the wrenching they received to-day may have rendered them worthless. The hull of the boat was not seriously damaged, the only perceptible injury being a large dent in one of the metal plates on the starboard side, just abaft of the mast, caused probably by either the blocks or spars striking it. The plate can easily be bent into shape, and, being so far above the waterline, cannot interfere seriously with the boat's speed.

The accident happened at just 12:04:24, shortly after the two boats had tacked to port in passing Point Judith.

Besides Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, there were on the Columbia Capt. "Nat" Herreshoff and Herbert Leeds, Newbury Thorne, and Almeric H. Paget. Admiral W. T. Sampson, his Flag Lieutenant, Lieut. Commander Winslow and Capt. Chadwick of the New York were guests on board the Defender during the race.

The race took many cottagers afloat to-day, while others journeyed in carriages to points of vantage on shore. W. K. Vanderbilt had a party on the Valiant, his guests being Marquis de San Vito, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, F. Gray Griswold, Fernando Yznaga, W. S. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. George de Forest, Max Muller, Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mrs. William E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Harry Lehr, F. O. Beach, and Mr. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer. This evening the Valiant went to New York for a brief stay.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel entertained a party on the Sultana, which carried the Regatta Committee and G. P. Messervey, Stuyvesant Leroy, Louis Q. Jones, Mrs. H. B. Duryea, and Reginald Brooks.

Speaking of the accident, one of those on board the Columbia by invitation of Mr. Iselin said:

"For fully a minute after the accident not a word was spoken. The discipline was perfect. Then Mr. Iselin asked if any one was hurt. When the word was passed that all were uninjured, Capt. Barr sang out: 'We'll clear away the wreck, boys,' and they went at it with a will. The moment those on the Defender saw the accident the yacht was thrown up into the wind and the race abandoned."

One hour after the accident the Columbia was on her way to Newport, in tow. She arrived and made fast to her moorings in Brenton's Cove at 2 o'clock P. M.

When asked to give a detailed account of the accident and its causes, Mr. Iselin said:

"We were on the port tack when the port spreader gave way. It broke inside, where the masthead shrouds lead, thereby leaving no support for the topmast, which went first, and was followed immediately by the mainmast.

"The reason for the accident," continued Mr. Iselin, "is easily explained. In changing the topmast from the forward side to the centre of the mast, the lead of the topmast shroud was changed so that it was not in a straight line, as it ought to be. That brought undue strain on the spreader and was the cause of the break. We knew the lead was not right, but we pulled the topmast forward as far as possible this morning, hoping it would stand the strain, until we could put the turn buckle in the proper place.

"We consider that it was no fault of the steel mast or of the telescopic topmast. We shall tow to Bristol at once, where the steel mast will be repaired. The yacht, we expect, will be ready to race during the cruise of the New York Yacht Club. The gaff and boom are all right, and there is a spare topmast at Bristol all ready to send up."

Speaking of the merits of the two yachts, Mr. Iselin said: "I consider Columbia a vastly superior boat under this new rig. The steel mast makes a great saving in weight. She now carries sail better than Defender."

Asked upon what point of sailing he thought she showed the best, he said::

"She does better in windward work, no matter whether in a light or a strong breeze. In yesterday's sail we both started together when a mile to windward of the lightship, and in a beat to the whistling buoy off Point Judith we outsailed the Defender 3 minutes and 40 seconds. From there back to the lightship, with spinnakers set, we beat her 2 minutes, so she was certainly better in that work."

Of the Shamrock's trials Mr. Iselin said: "It is very difficult to judge yet. I expect it will be a close race, but I am not worrying about the result at all."

Regarding the alleged trouble between Capt. Barr and the crew of the Columbia Mr. Iselin said there was not a word of truth in the rumor. He said he considered the Deer Island crew a very good lot of men.

"I should like to say," said the Columbia's managing owner, in conclusion, "that the damage to the mast and rigging is nothing when compared with the satisfaction of knowing that nobody was hurt."

BEFORE THE ACCIDENT.

NEWPORT, Aug. 2.—Columbia's crew turned to bright and early. The cover was taken off the mainsail, stops cast off, and throat and peak halyards manned by 8:30 o'clock and an hour later the mainsail was set flat as a board, with the club topsail towering above it and the jib hoisted in stops on the stay. Every ounce of extra weight was taken out of Columbia. The gangway ladders, spare lockers, and other truck filled one of the St. Michael's whaleboats, which was towed to the wharf. Some spare dunnage was also taken out of the Defender.

There was a good fresh breeze from the southwest when, at 9:47 o'clock, the Columbia slipped her mooring and filled away on the port tack. She made her first tack near the Jamestown shore eight minutes after and began her beat out to the starting point off Brenton's Reef Lightship. The Defender was under way four minutes after the new sloop.

It required half an hour to reach the lightship, within a cable's length of which John R. Drexel's steam yacht Sultana, acting as the judges' boat, had anchored.

At a few minutes before 11 o'clock up went the course signal—two square white flags bearing the letters A on one and B on the other, meaning "You are to sail to Block Island Bell Buoy, twenty-six and a half miles and return."

THE DEFENDER OUTJOCKEYED.

Playing for a windward place at the start brought out some keen work between Skipper Barr of the Columbia and Rhodes of the Defender. They were allowed ten minutes to prepare after the first signal at 11 o'clock, and then seven minutes to cross the imaginary line between the lightship and the steam yacht Sultana. The last two minutes of the seven was handicap time.

Both yachts manoeuvred to the westward of the lightship when the ten minutes had expired, and in the next three, both having booms to port and sheets well in, passed ahead of the lightship—that is, to the westward of her. Both kept broad off now. The Defender jibed first, both coming clear around and back to their port tacks, using up two more minutes. Rhodes let the Defender go too far to leeward before rounding up. Barr had the Columbia close to the lightship, keeping off just at the right moment, luffing her close around its stern, thus capturing the windward position. The Columbia crossed the line at 11:16:09, the Defender six lengths to leeward at 11:16:49.

Rhodes, finding himself in the poorer position, gave the Defender a good rapfull, then when he could weather the lightship, he downed helm and put her aboard right on the line. The Columbia followed suit at once, placing the Defender quite a dozen lengths on her lee beam. The leech of Columbia's club topsail shook badly, but all of her other sails seemed to set well. The Defender's sails were all right with the exception, perhaps, of a shiver in the leech of her mainsail. Both had set baby jibtopsails as they crossed the line at the start, and these sails were doing good service with the wind.

THE COLUMBIA LEADS.

Skipper Barr kept the Columbia on the port tack for almost six minutes. She seemed dangerously near the rocks off Narragansett Pier, when he let her swing around to the off shore tack. Capt. Rhodes stood on for two minutes, then brought the Defender about. This placed her to windward of the Columbia's wake, but far astern of her. To overcome this, nine minutes later, Barr made a short hitch in shore of one minute.

As soon as the Columbia filled away on the off shore tack again her jiptopsail was taken in, as Mr. Iselin explained later, to note the effect on her speed, for she had been pinching steadily on the other. The sail was set again in ten minutes, when the Defender began to gain. The Columbia's average time in stays so far had been sixteen seconds. Defender tacked in shore at 12:01:35, Columbia twenty-five seconds later, and this was their last tack before the accident. Mr. Iselin estimated that the Columbia was leading by three minutes when it occurred.

Interior of the Columbia.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—Through the courtesy of Mr. Iselin, the opportunity was given to-day to newspaper representatives to inspect the interior of the Columbia. The yacht is not, as is generally supposed, bare of all workwork below. The main cabin is finished in white pine, with fancy panels, and besides a room aft for Mrs. Iselin, there are three staterooms, a galley, and quarters for the crew, who live on board.

TO BRISTOL FOR REPAIRS.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 2.—The Columbia sailed in here to-night a queer looking sight. Her masthead was bent over to the starboard side and had the appearance of being a great shear, such as is used in shipbuilding. It looked like a big inverted letter V. The banging top of the mast was supported by hatches. The bowsprit was in place and the boom and gaff were not injured.

The yacht anchored off the Herreshoffs, and a floating derrick was sent out at 7 o'clock to-night. The boom was set up on crutches, the mainsail is lying on the deck, and the headsails are stored below. The boat is stripped of her riggings.

To-morrow morning the steamer Archer will be here to take off the broken mast, which will be at once replaced by the Oregon pine mast originally in use. Fifteen riggers have been secured to be on hand early to-morrow morning to go at the work of getting the Columbia in racing trim again at as early a date as possible.

Examination shows the steel mast to be broken in two sections of about twelve feet each, and the present plan is to replace these with new sections, so that Columbia will eventually have her steel mast for the great race with Shamrock.

The Vigilant and Navahoe will race Saturday.

THE SHAMROCK'S DEPARTURE.

Starts for Fairlie, Whence She Will Sail for America To-day—To Take a Southerly Course.

GREENOCK, Aug. 2.—The Shamrock started from here with the flood tide, and after adjusting her compasses proceeded in the direction of Fairlie. Her departure was witnessed by thousands of people lining the quays. They gave the yacht an enthusiastic send-off.

Capt. Hamilton of the Allan Line will navigate the Shamrock to New York.

Sir Thomas Lipton was seen aboard his steam yacht Erin this morning. He said:

"The boats will trip their anchors off Fairlie to-morrow. It is intended that they shall sail via the Azores, going quite to the southward of the usual transatlantic steamer courses. The Shamrock's daylight flag signals will be 'S H M K E.' At night her lights will be green at the bow and stern and gold on the mainmast. The Erin's flag is 'R C M B.'"

The Shamrock's Tender.

A cable report yesterday to the effect that Sir Thomas Lipton had purchased a steam vessel here to act as tender to the Shamrock is believed to be based on the fact that early in the Summer agents of Sir Thomas chartered the steamboat Plymouth. The Plymouth is very much like the St. Michaels, the Columbia's tender, and belongs in Boston waters.

MAIL FOR THE YUKON.

Postmasters Must Decline Third and Fourth Class Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden to-day issued an order calling the attention of Postmasters everywhere to the fact that packages cannot be mailed to the Yukon district. Letters and postal cards can be sent to the Yukon territory, but there is no way in which parcels or third or fourth class matter can be forwarded. It seems that some Postmasters have failed to notify persons who have attempted to send such matter of the rule, and people who have tried to send clothing and other articles to their friends on the Yukon have had their trouble for their pains.

Postmasters are instructed to decline all such matter.

BIT HIS CAPTOR'S ANKLE.

Tramp at Atlantic Highlands Fought Fiercely with Constable Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 2.—A dozen tramps are encamped without tents or other shelter than the canopy of heaven and the umbrageous growth near the railroad track adjacent to the Highlands of Navesink Station. Early this morning three of them formed a foraging party, went to Sea Side, and stole from Daniel Clevenger's ice box some ham, pies, and cheese. What they could not eat they threw into the highway.

Mrs. Clevenger was aroused, followed them to the Highlands, and asked Postmaster Alonzo Hand, who is also a special township constable, to arrest them. Unarmed he sought the tramps and caught one. After a struggle, in which the tramp fought fiercely, Hand threw him to the ground, and then the tramp bit him on the ankle. Hand pounded and kicked the man till he ceased biting, and then put him in an express wagon, and sent him to the court at Seabright. The rest of the day Hand limped to his duties as Postmaster and constable with a swollen bandaged leg.

DR. WISE TO GO TO PORTLAND.

New York Rabbi Has Accepted Call to Temple Beth-Israel.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 2.—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, who for five years has been in charge of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, in Madison Avenue, New York, has accepted a call to the Temple Beth-Israel of Portland, Oregon. Dr. Wise is now in this city, visiting his brother, Otto I. Wise, at 1,360 Post Street.

His call to Portland followed an address delivered by him there some weeks ago. The synagogue to which he has been called is one of the largest in the Northwest. Dr. Wise will continue his work in New York for a month or more, after which his labors will begin at Portland.

The call to the rabbi was the result of a unanimous vote of the congregation, and its members have already received many congratulatory telegrams in consequence of their action. The rabbi is noted not only for his progressive ideas on general topics, but as an exponent of "Zionism," a movement that contemplates the re-establishment of the Jewish nation.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who has been elected rabbi of the Congregation Beth-Israel of Portland, Oregon, was born in Hungary. His father moved to this country when Dr. Wise was a year and a half old, and became rabbi of a Brooklyn congregation.

Dr. Wise was carefully instructed in Talmudical law by his father and by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil. He attended the College of the City of New York, and completed his studies abroad. Upon his return to this country, though only twenty years old, he was elected to his present charge, which he has filled with eminent ability for five years.

Ex-Sheriff Daggett's Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Some remarkable testimony was given to-day in the case of ex-Sheriff Albert Daggett, formerly the Republican leader in Brooklyn, who now holds the contract for cleaning the streets of Washington. Former employes of Mr. Daggett testified that his inspectors had instructed them not to bother about sweeping every bit of the street and that they would be discharged if they did so. One of them testified that he had instructions to clean thoroughly only while the District Inspectors were in sight.

This testimony was denied by Mr. Daggett's inspectors or foremen.

Post Office Named After Gen. Gomez.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In the rush to name Post Offices after the army and navy heroes of the war with Spain, the American leaders have been used up so fast in some patriotic States, like Kentucky, that they have begun to turn their attention to the Cubans. Breathitt County, in that State, to-day honored Gen. Gomez by naming a Post Office after him.

Arions Pass Through Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The Arion Singing Society of New York passed through Chicago this morning on a special train of nine cars, bound for San Francisco. Pennsylvania Railroad officials escorted the party to the Northwestern Station, where it left at 11:30 o'clock for the West. Elaborate preparations have been made by the San Francisco singing societies to entertain the Arion Society.

Ima Daisy Cook, Postmistress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The people of Council, Oklahoma, will have reason to be proud of their new Postmistress if she lives up to her name. She was commissioned by the Post Office Department yesterday, and her name is Ima Daisy Cook.

At Beautiful Lake Hopatcong.
Charming scenery, mountain air, fine hotels, fishing, boating, bathing. No mosquitoes. Lackawanna Railroad, 429 Broadway.—Adv.

COUNCIL VOTES FOR $34,255 BOND ISSUE

But Refuses the Full $2,100,000 for the Hall of Records.

MEMBERS WISH TO AVOID JAIL.

Doubt as to Whether the Court's Order Has Been Obeyed.

Some Members Vote for the Smaller Appropriation Under Protest—A Great Display of Oratory.

When the Council met yesterday it was the understanding that no pains would be spared to purge the members of that body of contempt of court. Not one of the men who had been adjudged by Justice Fitzgerald to be in contempt was willing to stand a term in jail, and every one of them asseverated that he wanted to do whatever the Court commanded. When the test came, in the shape of a resolution appropriating $34,255 for the payment of the claim of John Peirce, the contractor for the new Hall of Records, every Councilman present voted in the affirmative, though each admitted that the resolution, not having emanated from the Board of Estimate, was useless and in defiance of the charter. Later during the session a resolution appropriating $2,100,000 for the Hall of Records, which had come from the Board of Estimate and had passed the Board of Aldermen, was defeated by a vote of 20 to 5, 22 affirmative votes being necessary to its passage.

The opinion in some quarters was that the first resolution was, to use a colloquialism, a "gold brick," which the recalcitrants hoped to sell to the court, in the expectation that it would be construed as a compliance with the letter of the writ of mandamus in the Peirce case. The other, it was agreed by many, was an attempt, made in good faith, to make the funds for the construction of the Hall of Records available for use. The opinion on all sides is that complications will inevitably result from this dual effort to stay the punishment pronounced by Justice Fitzgerald upon those who defied the writ of mandamus, and that the Council may yet learn that an order of court must be complied with in the spirit as well as in the letter.

When the Council convened it was apparent that contumacy was in the air. The members of the body wanted nothing so little as to get into jail, but they talked and acted as if the courts had invaded their rights, and they were disposed to yield as little as possible and with as bad grace as they could muster.

Mr. Oakley, the Tammany leader, was prepared to call up the original Hall of Records bond issue of $2,100,000, and in case that were defeated, to introduce a resolution appropriating $34,255, the amount of Peirce's claim and the amount mentioned in the writ of mandamus. Before he could carry out the plan, however, Mr. Cassidy of Queens offered a resolution appropriating the latter amount, and thereby caused a great flow of oratory.

THE ORATORY BEGINS.

Councilman Leich, the Republican leader, was in the front rank of the talkative element. Mr. Leich at first demanded to know if the Board of Estimate had authorized such a resolution.

"No," President Guggenheimer replied.

"Then I ask you as the presiding officer of this body and as a lawyer if we have a right to pass it?" said Mr. Leich, addressing the Chair.

"I decline to answer in those capacities," Mr. Guggenheimer answered after a pause. "I can only advise you to obey the mandate of the Court."

This reply did not satisfy Mr. Leich, who reiterated his query, with the same result, and finally asked Assistant Corporation Counsel Morgan, who was present, for an opinion on the subject. Mr. Cassidy interposed an objection and Mr. Leich was forced to resume his seat without having gotten the desired information.

The calling of the roll on the resolution gave everybody a chance to make a speech in explanation of his vote, and few neglected the opportunity.

Vice Chairman Oakley began the speech-making by admitting frankly that he did not believe the Council had any right to adopt such a resolution. "Even if it is illegal," Mr. Oakley said, "I'll vote 'Yea,' because I have no desire to go to jail. At the same time, I don't admit that the Supreme Court has any right to take us by the throat and force us to vote." Mr. Oakley then referred with bitterness to what he termed the "shabby treatment" the Council had received from Corporation Counsel Whalen and President Guggenheimer, and expressed the hope that it would never occur again.

Mr. Bodine of Richmond took the same view as Mr. Oakley, and declared that he believed the court had been imposed upon.

Mr. Francisco of Brooklyn, who has been one of the most steadfast obstructionists in the Council, declared that in voting for the resolution he was opposing the wishes of his constituents. "I vote for it," he said, "not because it is right, but because I have been forced to do so."

Mr. Hottenroth, who is an attorney, took the view that the writ of mandamus, which was returnable on Aug. 21, need not have been acted upon until that date, despite the fact that it ordered compliance with its terms "forthwith." He also advanced the argument that the writ had been complied with by the majority before the writ existed.

Mr. Leich, in explaining why he intended to vote "Yea," said: "This action looks like collusion on the part of certain city officials to put us in a false position. I have no wish to go to jail, so I will vote in favor of the resolution."

COUNCILMAN WISE'S SPEECH.

Councilman Wise then rose. He looked about him solemnly, and then, in low tones, he began slowly. "Next to my God is my wife. Next to my wife and family comes the Supreme Court. I want to do what the court says."

Addressing President Guggenheimer, Mr. Wise said: "It has been reported in the papers that the President of this body has said that the Councilmen ought to go to jail, and I want to know if that is true."

"Absolutely untrue," Mr. Guggenheimer replied.

This gave Mr. Wise another cue, and turning to the corner where the reporters sat, he said: "To the gentlemen of the press: You are unkind. You are not fair. You are unkind. You make us out to be anything which we are not. You treat us unkindly. I'm too old a man to vote myself into jail, so I vote 'Aye.'"

When Mr. Brice's name was called he remarked "Having no family, I vote 'Aye.'" The resolution was declared adopted by a vote of 26 to 0.

Scarcely had the vote been announced when Mr. Oakley arose and stated that the Board of Aldermen had concurred in the action of the Board of Estimate in passing the issue of $2,100,000 in bonds for the Hall of Records. In moving the passage of this resolution Mr. Oakley said that he did so not from fear of the court, but because he knew he was right. Mr. Cassidy tried to have the amount of the issue stricken out and $34,255 inserted, but failed by a vote of 18 to 5.

More oratory followed the introduction of this resolution. Mr. Leich announced that he had experienced a change of heart, and would support it because of his dislike of the interior of a jail. "It isn't that I care whether or not Peirce gets his money," he said. "Is Peirce the real contractor for this building? No. A fake contractor named Murphy of Tammany Hall is the real contractor, and this contract was held up in the Board of Estimate until the conditions became such that he could get it."

The resolution was defeated by a vote of 20 to 5, Councilmen Cassidy, Conly, Doyle, Francisco, and Murray voting in the negative, and Councilmen French, Hyland, Ebbetts, and Mundorf being noted as absent. Both French and Hyland were in the building, and had been in the chamber preceding the session, but neither of them could be induced to vote. Hyland, it was said, was endeavoring to avoid the service of the contempt order issued by Justice Fitzgerald, and he finally left the building without having been served.

MEETING OF THE ALDERMEN.

The Aldermen held a brief session, during which they voted unanimously to authorize the Hall of Records bond issue of $2,100,000. An issue of $1,849,107.32 for replenishing the funds for street and park openings was also authorized, Mr. Stewart of Brooklyn alone being recorded in the negative.

Alderman Goodman, prompted to it by the mandamus proceedings, offered and had passed a long-winded resolution, constituting the members of the Municipal Assembly who are lawyers as a joint committee to take charge of all legal proceedings against the Assembly, and directing it to report legislation to prevent all departments of the City Government from entering into contracts until the necessary funds have been authorized by all branches of the Municipal Government whose authorization is necessary. This resolution was later adopted by the council.

La Laflin Kellogg, who has pressed the contempt proceedings in behalf of Mr. Peirce, yesterday served copies of the order in contempt which he had drawn in conformity with Justice Fitzgerald's decision, upon the counsel for the Councilmen. He will present this order in court this morning and ask that a warrant issue for each of the men held by the Court to be in contempt.

After the Council had adjourned Mr. Kellogg was asked what effect the passage of the bond issue of $34,255 would have on the contempt case. In reply he said: "The passage of the $34,255 is not compliance with the Court's order. The position of those who voted in favor of the $2,100,000 appropriation is correct. In my opinion the issue which comes from the Board of Estimate is the issue to be considered. The order requires them to act together. They have not done so, and therefore the bonds which the Council approved do not comply with the Court's mandate. The men who were absent when the vote on the $34,255 issue was taken will be served with an order to show cause and, in short, those who did not vote properly will have to go to jail."

W. J. Kelly, who acted as counsel for several of the Councilmen before Justice Fitzgerald, said: "I believe the Court will remit the jail sentence. The resolution appropriating $34,255 follows, word for word, the language of the writ of mandamus, and it is, I believe, a full compliance with the order."

OTHER BOND ISSUES.

Council Votes the $250,000 for Croton Watershed, but Refuses the $2,000,000 for Repaving.

In addition to its consideration of the Hall of Records bond issue yesterday the Council considered other matters. One of these was the long-deferred bond issue of $2,000,000 for repaving, which was called up by Mr. Oakley. Councilman Francisco constituted himself the spokesman for the obstructionists, who gathered about to support him. In the course of his remarks Mr. Francisco repeated his old argument that he had a right to know what streets were to be improved. He declared that he was going before the Mazet committee to-day and would "tell all that he knew."

"If you haven't any better reasons for opposing this bond issue you won't be met by any brass bands at the Mazet committee's room," Mr. Oakley suggested.

"I don't want any bands," Mr. Francisco retorted; "but I know what my people want. I want to say right here that I represent my district first, the Borough of Brooklyn second, and the City of New York third, and you can't make me support this issue till I know where the money will be spent." The resolution was defeated.

A resolution appropriating $250,000 for the payment of debts incurred in improving the Croton water shed was then called up. Mr. Francisco demanded of President Guggenheimer: "How is this money to be spent?"

"I couldn't tell you without reference to the papers," the President replied.

"Well, you'd better get the papers," Mr. Francisco rejoined.

"And you had better take your seat, Sir," the President retorted. Francisco sat down, and the bonds were authorized by a vote of 22 to 2, Councilmen Francisco and Murray voting in the negative.

The Council also passed numerous permits for street parades and peanut stands, and finally adjourned to meet next Wednesday.

THE CLAY COUNTY FEUDS.

Gov. Bradley Issues a Statement Saying Every Punitive Step Possible Has Been Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 2.—Gov. Bradley to-night gave out a statement covering all the phases of the Clay County feuds. He says there have been seven men killed in the Baker-Howard feud—Burch Stores, Wils Howard, George Baker, Will White, John Baker, Frank Clark, and Tom Baker—in a period of something more than one year.

The slayers of all these men, except those of John Baker, Frank Clark, and Tom Baker, have been indicted. Jim Howard, who killed George Baker, obtained a change of venue in his case to Laurel, where he was convicted, and the verdict subsequently set aside. Tom Baker, on change of venue, was convicted of killing White; the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment, and he was subsequently bailed out by order of the Judge of the Lincoln Circuit Court. The slayers of Burch Stores and Wils Howard were indicted, and obtained a change of venue to Knox County, where the cases are now pending. Tom Baker was killed shortly after the order for change of venue was made. Every step possible by law has been taken in each case.

The Governor then goes on to declare that similar feuds have existed in Kentucky for years, and that under Democratic Governors the law was unable to suppress them. He says the Legislature is wholly to blame for not enacting laws which will give the Chief Executive the power to enforce the law in the cases of feuds like that in Clay County. He declares the Philpot-Griffin affair, in which four men lost their lives recently, had nothing to do with the Baker-Howard feud.

The Governor adds that he is powerless to do more, and that troops will not again be ordered out.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS COMBINE.

Union of Two Chicago Firms with Output of $500,000 Per Annum.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Consolidation of the interest of two large photo-engraving houses to-day is said to foreshadow a general combination of the Chicago firms engaged in that industry. A. Zeese & Co. and the Barnes Crosby Company have decided to combine under one management the different branches of their business. The consolidation includes a branch house of the Barnes Crosby Company in St. Louis. It is planned to start a New York branch in the near future.

The firm of A. Zeese & Co. was established in 1861 by the late Alexander Zeese, while the Barnes Crosby Company is the outgrowth of the demand for newspaper, catalogue, and magazine illustrations due to the deepening of methods in the last few years. The two firms

were blown in, and pieces of the glass were carried to the rear of the store.

A covered wagon which stood in front of the store was overturned by the wind, and the wind getting under the cover, dragged the horse a dozen feet before the wagon brought up against a pole, which stopped its progress. The horse was not seriously hurt. A lot of furniture standing in front of a dealer's place was struck and carried along with the storm, and pieces of it were picked up afterward blocks from the point from which they started.

CHURCH ROOF LIFTED OFF.

The wind worked a corner of the corrugated iron wall of the American Steam Laundry Building loose, and then rolled a portion of the rest up in a neat roll, so that it can be straightened out and nailed on again.

The roof of the Third Presbyterian Church was lifted off and sailed directly toward the residence of Mrs. Hess, across the street. The inmates of the house say it looked as if the roof would hit the house a fearful blow, but when it was within twenty feet of the front it fell to the ground. From the nearest point of the church building to Mrs. Hess's house, across Jersey Street, the distance is about 200 feet.

Three houses on William Street, between Catherine and Spring Streets, were unroofed. A barn close by was blown down. It was empty at the time. W. F. Huey's house on the same block, a two and one-half-story building, was twisted off its foundation, and now stands catercornered upon the walls.

The house at 1,018 East Grand Street was unroofed, and then a bolt of lightning struck it and tore the rear wall to pieces. There are signs of fire, but the heavy downpour must have extinguished the flames. Councilman Kleinhaus's brick building at East Grand and Spring Streets is without a roof, and the remains of the roof are lying in the street a block and a half down East Grand Street.

A portion of the roof of the house of the late John Gilmary Shea was carried away. The Gospel Mission Building, on East Grand Street, stood the shock, but two houses adjoining are no longer fit to live in. G. D. Porter's residence on Catherine Street was badly damaged by trees blown down falling against it.

EXCURSION BOAT IN DANGER.

While the wind was passing from the city out into the Kill, a steamer, the name of which could not be seen from the docks here, was caught. It was one of the excursion boats and was loaded. It was turned end for end and then blown sidewise into shallow water on the flats. Before aid could be given the steamboat by tugs from the docks here she was out of the storm's grasp and, getting headway, worked out of danger and continued down the Kills to New York.

Henry Gavin, a delivery clerk for Potts & Co., was just leaving the store when the wind caught him and overturned the wagon, landing it, with the horse, in the gutter. Gavin had a miraculous escape from death, jumping just as the wagon went over.

The Beebe greenhouses had their sides blown in by the wind and the roofs were badly damaged by falling bricks from the houses to the west. Scarcely a pane of glass was left whole.

In one house on West Grand Street the kitchen windows were blown in and the range blown into the back yard. Scores of houses were partially demolished in many ways, and the streets are littered with household goods of various descriptions. Probably 200 trees were blown down, falling across streets and into yards and doing great damage. The storm swept through the city in about ten minutes, passing out over Newark Bay.

The wind meter in the local Weather Bureau on Broad Street, a short distance away from the recognized path of the storm, registered eighty miles an hour during the blow, but in localities six blocks out of the path of the storm no extraordinary wind was noted. Except for the roar and crash of the storm up the street, the inhabitants would scarcely have known that a portion of the city was being torn to pieces. During the time that the storm lasted there was little if any rain, but immediately after the wind cloud passed there was a steady and blinding downpour. Within half an hour .38 of an inch of rain fell, according to the official records.

BUILDINGS FLOODED BY RAIN.

The rain did almost as much damage as the wind, for the houses and buildings which were unroofed were flooded, and great damage resulted. The two theatres are in a deplorable state. Everything is water-soaked, and both will have to be wholly overhauled before the season begins.

The churches are in as bad shape, and the private residences unroofed may have to have their walls rebuilt and plastered. They will certainly have to be repapered, and most of the furniture the houses contained is ruined.

No estimate of the loss can be made in money as yet, as the full extent of the damage will not come to light for another twenty-four hours. The police and firemen say the loss will be close to a quarter of a million. Immediately after the storm both firemen and policemen were called on duty to do what they could to save property.

The trolley companies put all their available forces at work, and the Consolidated Company brought men from Newark to aid in clearing the streets. The middle of the streets were cleared within a few hours, and the trolley and other electric companies set to work getting the wires in shape. In most cases no time was lost in untangling the mass of wires which had gone down, new wires being strung at once.

Hundreds of spectators, many from nearby cities and towns, are gathered to-night in the ruined district and a strong squad of police have their hands full in preventing the bones of the city fathers upturned in the Presbyterian graveyard being carried away as souvenirs.

MUCH DAMAGE ABOUT PLAINFIELD.

Trees Uprooted and Trolley Lines Blocked—Many Orchards Ruined.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 2.—The storm which did so much damage at Elizabeth struck this city first, but was not so severe here. The rain and wind lasted about an hour, but the storm was at its worst during the first fifteen minutes. Trees were uprooted and blown down, and the streets were blocked. Many houses suffered, but none was wrecked in the city.

The trolley lines were blocked for three hours. The wires were broken by the falling of trees, which went down before the wind. A house owned by Benjamin Eddy on West Second Street was badly damaged. The wind appeared to get under the shingles and tore them from the scantlings. E. B. Smith's barn was wrecked by the wind.

Cornelius Compton, a young man, started to scorch home on his bicycle just before the storm broke. As he was nearing his home the wind broke, and a tree just ahead of him came out of the ground by the roots. Compton tried to stop, but could not, and steered to the far side of the street and fell. Just as he struck, the tree fell on him and he was pinioned under the upper branches. He was only scratched.

At South Plainfield many orchards were ruined. Every bit of fruit was blown from the trees, and the trees themselves in many cases were uprooted. Compton Vail's big orchards are practically ruined, and most of them will have to be replanted.

At Dunellen a new house belonging to Mrs. Louisa Perry was blown down. It was practically finished, and would have been ready for occupancy within a short time. Many trees were also blown down at Dunellen.

In this city the streets will not all be cleared of trees before morning, although Street Commissioner Drayton has a big gang of men out.

EIGHTY TROLLEY CARS DESTROYED.

Lightning Strikes Power and Car Houses of the South Orange Road.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—Lightning struck the big power house and car house of the South Orange Avenue electric road on South Orange Avenue at 8:30 o'clock to-night. The firemen saved the boiler room and the engine room, but the big car shed is in ruins.

Eighty cars which were in the shed at the time were lost. The flames illuminated the whole upper part of the city and caused a big crowd to gather at the fire despite the pouring rain. The fire blocked the South Orange Avenue, Norfolk, South Tenth, and Bergen Street lines for three hours.

The railroad officials claim the loss by the fire is over $300,000. The amount of insurance is hard to determine, as the company's property is covered by a blanket insurance.

Much Glass Broken at Salem.

SALEM, N. J., Aug. 2.—The storm at this point was very severe. It was accompanied by a high wind and considerable hail. A number of houses were badly damaged by the wind and hundreds of panes of glass broken. Almost all the churches had windows broken by the storm. Some of these were handsome memorial windows worth considerable money. Many trees were blown down, and from the country district great damage to crops was reported. No one was injured here.

Hailstones at Burlington.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—The severe thunder and lightning storm which passed over this place to-day did considerable damage. The rain fell in torrents and the wind blew a gale. Skylights and a number of panes of glass were broken in the nurseries and photograph galleries by hailstores. The farmers also suffered by the wind and rain beating down their crops. At Beverly, near this place, the streets are impassable by trees uprooted and strewn across the roadways.

Lightning Strikes an Opera House.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—During the severe thunderstorm which passed over this place this afternoon lightning struck the Opera House at Clinton, near here. The building was set on fire, and was gutted. Had it not been for the prompt work of the Fire Department, the entire building would have been in ruins. The loss will probably reach several thousand dollars.

THE STORM IN THIS CITY.

This city appeared to get only the edge of the storm which struck Elizabeth, and the only evidence here of unusual weather conditions was the heavy fall of rain and drop in temperature. What part of the storm which reached Manhattan landed at 3:15 P. M. and remained until 4:15. When it arrived the temperature was 78 degrees; but so cool was the reception afforded the invading elements that the thermometer dropped to 63 degrees at 4 P. M.

After the rainfall there was a brief season of sunshine and the sun went down in the west smiling. The clouds, however, gathered again at 7:15 P. M. and for two hours the rain fell almost constantly. The total rainfall was forty-two hundredths of an inch.

Just after the first fall of rain the thermometer made a vain effort to get back to its former high position, but had reached but 69 degrees at 6 P. M. By 7 o'clock the second application of cold showers sent it tumbling and it compromised for the night at 67 degrees.

Leaving Manhattan the storm crossed the Harlem River into the Bronx and did some small damage there. A barn belonging to Mrs. Mary McKenna at 524 Robbins Avenue was struck by a bolt of lightning and set on fire. It contained several horses, but Policeman Kramer of the Alexander Avenue police station got the frightened animals out. The damage to the stable is placed at $200.

Three large hemlock trees in Bronx Park were struck by lightning and destroyed. Four trees near Jerome and Burnside Avenues were demolished by a double bolt of lightning. An empty barn near Grand Avenue and the West Farms Road was struck by lightning and set on fire, burning to the ground. The loss is about a thousand dollars.

CHICAGO'S REAL ESTATE FIGHT.

No Money Can Be Borrowed on Torrens Law Certificates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Real estate and loan companies almost without exception refuse to make loans on certificates of title granted under the Torrens law. This additional hardship placed upon those bravely fighting to make the law a success is one of the most severe factors in making the operation of the law slow and tortuous.

Included among the real estate and loan men willing to extend loans upon a certificate from the Registrar of the Torrens system are men who zealously advocated the passage of the law and were members of the committees from the Chicago Real Estate Board, who lobbied a number of years in Springfield to procure its passage.

In view of the fact that there is no difficulty in getting a loan on a guarantee policy issued upon an abstract of title by surety and guarantee companies of this city, this position, adopted by many real estate and loan companies, militates strongly against the immediate success of the Torrens law.

MAGISTRATE CORNELL ANGRY.

Magistrate Cornell, who is sitting in the Jefferson Market Court, was much incensed yesterday morning because of what he termed a lack of "human sympathy" on the part of the New York Hospital authorities. Michael O'Keefe, a bartender, living at 390 Eighth Avenue, had, Magistrate Cornell understood, been turned out of the institution, though he was suffering from severe scalp wounds, with the explanation that he was not injured enough, according to the doctors of that institution, to be retained in it for further treatment. O'Keefe, with his head swathed in bandages and apparently suffering greatly, was sitting in a back room of the Jefferson Market Court during the entire morning, waiting for the legal formalities to be complied with in his case so that he could receive treatment in some other institution.

"It is only the fear that the man would suffer needlessly while I am fighting for him that prevents me from making this a test case," Magistrate Cornell remarked when he had failed to get what he considered a satisfactory response from the New York Hospital, which was to the effect that the authorities at the hospital did not think O'Keefe's further detention there necessary, but considered Bellevue Hospital a more appropriate place for him.

"I have had trouble with this institution before," the Magistrate remarked. "They treat only cases that they wish to treat, it seems to me. The institution is one in which Elbridge T. Gerry is the leading spirit. I think I could compel them to treat this man."

O'Keefe, whose injuries resulted from an assault on Tuesday night by a man named Blake, was finally taken to Bellevue. At the New York Hospital last night all information respecting the case was refused.

SAYS CARS RUN TOO SWIFTLY.

Magistrate Flammer, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday, expressed strong views about the practice of the street railway companies in running their cars at a high rate of speed.

"There ought to be a law passed," he said, "making it criminal negligence on the part of these companies if a pedestrian is injured on a street crossing. It is as much as a person's life is worth nowadays to cross the street, as the motormen make such swift time. It is a wonder more people are not killed. If this continues, there will have to be special courts to try these cases of accidents."

The remarks were called forth through the case of Mrs. Annie Ozell, sixty years old, of 343 East Forty-first Street, who has been in Bellevue Hospital since May 24 from injuries received in an accident at Thirty-first Street and Second Avenue, when she was run down by an electric car in charge of John J. Carroll of 1690 Third Avenue. Policeman Mahoney said that the woman would not be able to appear for two weeks and maybe never. An inspector of the road said that the woman had been hurt purely by accident.

"The quicker there's a law passed about those accidents," said Magistrate Flammer, "the better. It's not safe for old persons or even young persons to cross the streets where these cars are."

The motorman was paroled until Aug. 22.

OHIO SUES FOR BACK TAXES.

Proceedings Against Starch Trust and a Warehouse Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—Suit was entered to-day in Covington, Ky., by E. J. Green, State Auditor's agent for Kenton County, against the National Starch Company, familiarly known as the "Starch Trust," for $300,000 for back taxes for a period of five years. The taxation is based on a capital stock of $10,500,000, and the suit will occasion general surprise.

The trust is incorporated under the laws of Kentucky and an annual meeting is held in Covington for the re-election of officers in order to comply with the formalities. The general offices of the company are in the Boone Block, in Covington, but the real headquarters are in New York.

Many of the wealthiest capitalists in the country are interested in the company. The company's legal representative and agent in Kentucky is Richard Ernst, who is now in Europe.

Later in the day Elijah J. Greene, a representative of the State Auditor, filed a similar suit against the Cincinnati Leased Tobacco Warehouse Company, for $25,650 taxes alleged to be due for the past six years. A number of other suits will be filed against other corporations operating on the system adopted by those sued, which have failed to pay taxes.

The Cincinnati Baseball Club is incorporated under the laws of Kentucky and once every year President John T. Brush and Treasurer Ashley N. Lloyd go over to the other end of the suspension bridge and re-elect themselves.

STORM RAVAGES FLORIDA

Towns, Boats, Mills, and Railway Bridges Are Destroyed.

TRAIN BLOWN FROM THE TRACK

Wind and Rain Combined Do Great Damage to Turpentine Industry—Steamer Reported Lost at Sea.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 2.—The town of Carrabelle, a prosperous port on the Gulf of Mexico, southwest of this city, is reported almost completely destroyed by a terrific wind and rain storm which passed through this section during yesterday and last night. Many boats which were in the harbor have been wrecked, and the greater portion of the long wharf is gone, together with large quantities of naval stores.

At Lanosk the houses, pavilion, and boats have been destroyed. Unconfirmed reports say that the steamer Crescent has been lost between Apalachicola and Carrabelle. She carries a crew of eight, but the number of passengers is unknown. Several persons are reported drowned at St. Marks. A few houses were destroyed at St. Theresa. McIntyre and Curtis Mills suffered severely.

A passenger train on the Carrabelle, Tallahassee, and Gulf Railroad, thirty-five miles below Tallahassee, was badly wrecked, but no one is reported killed or injured.

The City of Apalachicola, at the mouth of the Chattahooche River, is entirely cut off from communication, and nothing can be learned from there.

A new trestle over the Ochlockonee River at McIntyre was blown away. The wrecking train which went out to-day in the storm devastated territory found over 200 trees on the track in a run of thirty miles. General Manager Crittenden, who had charge of the train, says that every town along the line is desolated. Hotels, houses, churches, sawmills, wharves, and pavilions were in many places blown from their foundations, and in several instances completely wrecked.

There are many rumors afloat here to-night as to the loss of life. One mill hand is known to have been drowned at Mcintyre. One man was drowned at St. Marks, but rumors place the loss of life there at fifteen. It is not believed here that any lives were lost at the numerous Summer resorts, but reliable news is unobtainable.

A large relief party will leave Tallahassee for the stricken section to-morrow.

The turpentine interests of this section are greatly damaged and much injury has been done to the crops.

The wires are down south of here, and railroad traffic close to the Gulf ports is suspended. For hours the wind was terrific, blowing at a high rate and the rain fell in torrents, washing away many bridges, endangering thoroughfares and railroads. The storm reached the coast yesterday morning and there was no cessation until late last night.

Many people from this city are at resorts along the coast, from which no reports have come, and much anxiety is felt. Parties who returned on the wrecking train which went to Carrabelle this morning report that the water had been over the tracks in many places and badly damaged the railroad roadbed. The passengers on the train which was wrecked say the train was blown from the track.

SEVERE STORM UP THE STATE.

One Man Killed by Lightning at Kingston and Twelve Others Injured —Many Barns Destroyed.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 2.—A bolt of lightning struck the shipyards of C. Hiltebrand at South Rondout this afternoon with fatal results. Henry Matthias was killed and twelve men were injured. Doctors from this city were at once called to the scene. Matthias was employed in the shipyard as calker at the time of the accident. Jacob Port, the son-in-law of Conrad Hiltebrand, was very badly injured. Matthias and twelve other men were working together in the yard when the lightning flash came, and all of the men were more or less injured. Two of them were knocked senseless. The residence of John E. Van Etten, a prominent lawyer in this city, was also struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

The electric storm, which was the most severe in many years, lasted three hours. Scores of trees were blown down in this city, one of them wrecking a house. A flagpole on the Cornell Steamboat Company's building was shattered by lightning and the building was damaged. Cellars were flooded by the immense quantity of water that fell, and many streets present the appearance of creeks. During the storm the streets at times were covered with hailstones. Between Shokan and Boiceville there was a washout on the Western and Delaware Railroad which delayed trains for the Catskill Mountains more than an hour and a half.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—A thunderstorm raged in this section this afternoon. Clark Woodburn's barn was struck by lightning and partly burned, and the large farm barns south of here belonging to Peter Van Schaick were burned, together with this season's crops. Mr. Van Schaick's son, aged thirteen, was in the barn and was stunned by the bolt, but recovered in time to get the horses out. The barns on Mark Allen's and the Shibley Brothers' farms were also struck and burned. The residence on the Thomas Vanderveer farm, in the same vicinity, was consumed, and several cattle were killed.

The Adirondacks Storm Swept.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The Adirondacks were stormswept this afternoon, and telegraph wires are down. Frank Casey of Casey's Hotel, between Blue Mountain Lake and North Creek, was instantly killed by lightning, and his two sisters were rendered insensible. The Catholic church at Olmsteadville was also struck. The storm had almost subsided before it arrived at Saratoga.

Houses Damaged in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A severe wind, hail, and rainstorm passed over the city soon after 4 o'clock this afternoon. Many shade trees were blown down and a number of houses were unroofed and otherwise damaged. The telegraph service both north and west was badly crippled for some hours.

INDIANS MURDER AMERICANS.

Miners Reported Killed by the Yaquis —Mexico Orders Troops to Proceed Against the Warriors.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 3.—Reports from the Yaqui Indian country indicate that many American miners have been murdered during the last few days, and that the uprising is general, with at least a thousand well-armed warriors concentrating in the mountains overlooking the Yaqui River Valley.

During the skirmishes that have already occurred the troops have suffered severely, while the Indians retired to cover with but slight loss. The warriors fight from ambush, and are rarely overtaken in the open. The mountains are covered with dense verdure, and afford an excellent rendezvous for the savages.

Americans who have traveled among the Yaquis and are familiar with their characters, say that the Mexican Government is likely to have another ten-year war on its hands.

It is learned from Hermosillo, Mexico, that three regiments of cavalry, four regiments of infantry, and two battalions of artillery will constitute the army which is going to the Yaquis' stronghold in the Batucco Mountains. All are ordered to move by Friday.

The Yaquis are moving in small detachments from place to place, ravaging the country. All of the tribe is headed for the Batucco Mountains.

Novel Plea to an Indictment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A novel plea was advanced in the District Police Court to-day, when Thomas Jones, a lawyer defending a negro client, made a vigorous attack on the indictment, charging that it was ungrammatical and void. The Court tried to change the subject, but Mr. Jones, who was highly indignant, would not be stopped, and made a stinging attack on the District Attorney. "Why, your Honor," he exclaimed, "this indictment does not even contain a period." "You will not get to a period, counsellor," responded the Court, "until we get to the sentence." Sentence was passed accordingly.

DEMOCRATS OF MARYLAND

State Convention Nominates John W. Smith for Governor.

CHICAGO PLATFORM IGNORED

Isidor Rayner for Attorney General—Joshua W. Hering for Controller—All the Nominees Gold Men.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—The Democratic State Convention was held in this city to-day, and John Walter Smith was nominated for Governor amid much enthusiasm. The convention was unusually harmonious, and all the nominations were made by acclamation. Edwin Warfield, Mr. Smith's strongest opponent, withdrew at the last moment and placed the successful candidate in nomination.

The platform which was adopted insists upon the freedom of the press at all times, in war as in peace, declares against a large standing army in time of peace, attacks the Republican policy of fostering the trusts, and demands a non-partisan administration of the Police Department and the public schools. No reference is made to the Chicago platform, nor to the free silver issue, but, on the contrary, all the nominees are said to favor the gold standard.

Following is the ticket nominated:

Governor—John Walter Smith of Worcester County.

Attorney General—Isidor Rayner of Baltimore.

Controller—Joshua W. Hering of Carroll County.

John Walter Smith is a banker and resides in Snow Hill, Worcester County. He has served in the State Senate for three consecutive terms, and was elected to Congress last November, in the First Congressional District, defeating Wilbur F. Jackson by 1,200 votes. He is personally very popular, and the nomination is regarded as a strong one. Isidor Rayner, the nominee for Attorney General, is a lawyer, and has long been prominent in the political and social circles of the State. He served in the Fiftieth, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses, and is regarded as one of the best political orators of Maryland. Dr. Joshua W. Hering, who was nominated for Controller, is cashier of a bank in Westminster. He was a member of the State Senate, is President of the Methodist Episcopal Conference in Maryland, and of several other secular bodies.

All the nominees are favorable to a gold standard of currency.

That portion of the platform which refers to National issues is as follows:

We insist that in time of war as well as of peace the freedom of the press shall be preserved, and that the right of the people to criticise freely the policy and conduct of the Administration shall be defended at all hazards. No deadlier blow can be dealt to American liberty than the suppression, by an abuse of executive power, of the free utterance by American freemen of their sentiments upon matters of public concern affecting the welfare of the people, and we denounce as dangerous and indefensible all efforts to interfere with and abridge this sacred right.

We declare our unalterable opposition to the creation and maintenance of a large standing army in time of peace. We insist upon the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and we demand the strictest economy in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues. We believe in the time-honored doctrine, so earnestly impressed upon us by the "Fathers of the Republic" of peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

We view with alarm the multiplication over the land of such gigantic industrial and commercial trusts, the outgrowth of Republican legislation, as stifle competition, threaten popular government, increase the cost of living, and curtail the individual rights of the people, and we favor vigorous measures by the States and by Congress to repress this great and growing evil.

The remainder of the platform demands non-partisan administration of the Police Department of the City of Baltimore and of the public schools in the State, and declares that the Republican Party is responsible for the numerous violations of the law upon the part of the negroes, because the latter believe they will be afforded protection and immunity from punishment by reason of their votes, which, the platform asserts, are cast almost solidly for the Republican ticket.

The date for holding the Republican State Convention has not yet been announced. Gov. Lloyd Lowndes has practically no opposition for renomination.

IOWA REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Gov. Shaw Renominated—The Sound-Money Platform—Administration Indorsed.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 2.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Governor—L. M. SHAW of Denison.

Lieutenant Governor—J. C. MILLIMAN of Logan.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—R. C. Barrett of Osage.

Railroad Commissioner—E. A. DAWSON of Waverly.

Supreme Court Judge—JOHN S. SHERWIN of Mason City.

The first four nominees are the present incumbents; they were named to-day by acclamation. Judge Sherwin was nominated on the fourth ballot.

The platform makes the following declarations:

We commend the action of the Iowa delegation in Congress in its support of protection, of the Dingley tariff, and of the maintenance of the gold standard, and in its faithful support of the Administration of President McKinley in his policy in peace and war.

We rejoice in the prospective election of David B. Henderson to be Speaker of the House of Representatives, and indorse him as wholly worthy of that honor.

We readopt the following declaration from the Iowa Republican platform of 1898: "The monetary standard of this country and of the commercial world is gold. The permanence of this standard must be assured by Congressional legislation, giving to it the validity and vitality of public law. All other money must be kept at a parity with gold." And we urgently call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to lend their best endeavors to enact these propositions into law.

We denounce the Chicago platform and its declaration in favor of free trade and free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 and its attacks upon the courts as threatening the American people with a departure from the policies of good government that would prove fraught with evil to the American people. The enormities of that platform call for the resistance of all good citizens.

As Republicans we make recognition of the loyalty and exalted patriotism of the Sound-Money Democrats and men of all parties who put aside partisanship in order to maintain the good faith of the Nation, and, in resistance to the Chicago platform and its candidate, to secure the welfare of the people.

Industry and commerce should be left free to pursue their method according to the natural laws of the world, but when the business aggregations known as trusts prove hurtful to the people they must be restrained by National laws, and, if need be, abolished.

We believe in the wisdom and high purpose of the President of the United States. We admire the skill and courage of our officers and glory in the valor, the constancy, and the hereditary heroism of our soldier boys of the army and navy. Nothing of support or sympathy or moral or material aid and comfort will we ever withhold from them. There shall be no division among us until all in arms against the flag shall confess its supreme rights and honor and shall know that, even in the farthermost East, it is the sign and promise of equal law, of justice, and liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof.

That for the National defense, for the reinforcement of the navy, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employment of American workingmen, in the mines, forests, farms, mills, factories, and shipyards, we favor the enactment of legislation which will regain for American ships the carrying of our foreign commerce.

THE SYRACUSE CONFERENCE.

Sixty Silver Democrats Expected to be Present Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Thomas W. Cantwell of Albany, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy, was in this city to-day making arrangements for the conference of Silver Democrats of the State to be held here next Wednesday. Mr. Cantwell said the conference was called to make arrangements for the Fall campaign, to prevent the scheme of some Democratic leaders to place silver in the background, and to give Palmer and Buckner the same place in the party that Democrats have. Committees will be appointed to organize the State. Mr. Cantwell says that it is not improbable that the proposition to abrogate the unit and two-thirds rules in the National convention will be considered.

About sixty-seven Democrats of prominence are expected at the conference, among them John Brisben Walker of Irvington, Sheriff Andrew Kilgallan of Buffalo, William L. Brown of New York, H. W. Richardson of East Aurora, John Wallace of Cohoes, E. L. Waldron of Seneca Falls, Hughes Farley of Utica, and J. W. Forrest of Niagara Falls. William J. Bryan was invited, but sent word that he will not be present.

THE SHRIEVALTY NOMINATION.

Tammany men who have looked with favor upon the candidacy of Councilman John T. Oakley for the Shrievalty nomination deplore Mr. Oakley's actions in regard to the mandamus proceedings brought against the Council, and say that the Democratic organization cannot now give him its support for the place. It is realized that with the united opposition of the Republicans and Independents Tammany will have a hard row to hoe, even with the strongest possible ticket, and the leaders, it is said on the best of authority, have already decided that Tammany Hall cannot afford to jeopardize its chances of success by placing in nomination for an important office a man who has acted in a contumacious manner toward the courts. Mr. Oakley, it was said some time ago, had been promised the Shrievalty nomination by Mr. Croker; but this promise, it is now said, will not hold good in view of Mr. Oakley's recent actions.

As Mr. Oakley's political fortunes appear to wane, those of John C. Ahearn, who also aspires to become Sheriff, seem to make progress. Mr. Ahearn has as his rivals Frank J. Lantry, Commissioner of Corrections, and Charles F. Murphy, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries. All of these men have large followings, and each of them has a good record in the organization, and while there are others who would willingly become candidates, it is conceded that these three have the inside track.

Kentucky Prohibitionists.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 2.—The Prohibition State Convention, held here to-day, nominated O. T. Wallace of Girard County for Governor. Mrs. Francis E. Beauchamp, President of the Woman's Temperance Union of Kentucky, was Chairman of the convention. The resolutions adopted declare for complete legal prohibition of the liquor traffic, demand the repeal of the Goebel election law, denounce the State Administration, and favor woman's suffrage.

MONTREAL BANK TROUBLES.

Situation Much Improved—Panic Has Practically Ceased—One of the Causes of the Run.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 2.—The bank situation is much improved. The quietness that prevailed at the main office of the Hochelaga Bank, on St. James's Street, this morning, was in strong contrast to the clamor of the panic-stricken depositors yesterday. Vice President Bickerdike's promise that the panic would be stopped by the payment of every dollar was fulfilled, and the business of the bank proceeded to-day as though the great run of yesterday had not occurred. To-day the bank was more strongly fortified with ready cash than yesterday, and was prepared, so it was said, to pay out gold so long as the people wanted to carry it away.

A telegram to New York last evening was answered by a shipment of gold eagles. These were piled up within the wickets ready for distribution when the doors of the bank opened this morning, but they were not required. A few depositors were waiting when the teller took his place, and their demands were quickly satisfied. From that time on there were no traces of the excitement of yesterday. In addition to the money in hand, which was more than sufficient for the demand, the bank officers had offers of assistance from strong financial institutions.

New York wired this morning as follows: "Draw upon us for any amount you are in need of." General Manager Stikeman of the Bank of British North America said this morning: "The Bank of British North America considers that the Hochelaga Bank requires no assistance, as it is fully able to take care of itself. But if assistance were required and asked of us we would be prepared to give it immediately and to a very large extent." The withdrawals yesterday were nearly $300,000, but the receipts were almost sufficient to offset this. No runs took place on other banks to-day.

The bank troubles in Montreal may be attributed in great measure to the wave of mining speculation which has appeared in Canada with its greatest development in the two most important and wealthy cities in that country, Montreal and Toronto. It had its origin in the opening up and development of the Klondike gold fields. Stories of wealth suddenly gained by adventurers who first braved the dangers of the Chilkoot Pass and the rigor of the climate were current in the press, and all classes became interested.

Numerous mining companies sprang into existence, sent out experts, and owned each its own particular mine. Capitalists laid out large sums on claims and machinery, and the working people caught at shares ranging upward from 10 cents, or even lower. To do this required capital. Many who had it in the banks withdrew it; others, whose savings would have been deposited there, seeing an easy and quick method of making money, bought up shares in these mines. By these methods a large amount of capital was diverted from its ordinary business channels, and this continuous drain on the banks was felt in many quarters.

While the run on the Banque Jacques Cartier caused by the failure of the Banque Ville Marie was the immediate cause of suspension, there is no doubt that the heavy aggregate withdrawals caused by mining development and speculation in Canada contributed largely to this end.

NEGRO PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH

"Just now the people of North Carolina are trying to settle the negro question, and are not devoting much attention to National politics," said Theodore F. Davidson, Lieutenant Governor of that State, to a reporter for THE TIMES at the Hoffman House yesterday.

"The Legislature last Winter passed an amendment to the Constitution which is copied after the Louisiana amendment, and it will be voted on at the election in August next year. We want to get the negro question out of the way before we vote for President. The amendment has an educational and moral qualification, and we believe it will be adopted by a large majority. It provides, too, that the descendants of any one competent to vote in 1867 may vote now regardless of existing conditions. It is known as the 'grandfather's clause.' From 70 to 80 per cent. of the negroes in North Carolina cannot read and write, and those who cannot read and do not understand the Constitution will not be permitted to vote if the amendment is ratified. The amendment, however, applies to whites as well as to blacks. At the August election, State, legislative, and county officers will be chosen. Very many white Republicans favor the amendment, but the Republican machine is opposed to it because it wants the colored vote.

"We have had very great trouble with the negroes of late. The Populists and Republicans combined in 1892, and with the unanimous support of the colored people carried the State. The administration was replete with scandals, and there were so many outrages by colored persons that the white people rose en masse and we wrested the State from them last year. Only a majority vote at the polls is needed to ratify the amendment, and it will certainly be adopted by a large majority.

"If the National Convention were to be held to-morrow, William Jennings Bryan would have the support of the large majority of the Democrats of the State. Ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck is very popular, too. He has family connections in North Carolina, and would be quite acceptable as a candidate to the people of that State. Ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman also has many friends, as he endeared himself to North Carolinians by his opposition to the Force bill.

"Major Gen. Julian S. Carr of Durham will be a very formidable candidate for the United States Senatorship. He is a capital fellow, has a great deal of strength, and there is not a more useful man in the State.

"So far as the war is concerned, the sentiment is absolutely opposed to expansion. The purchase of the Philippines is regarded as a great mistake, and unless it is settled soon it will be a great factor in the Presidential election. Still the people of North Carolina believe in the annexation of Cuba on the ground that the island is so geographically situated that it ought to form a part of the United States."

Your Stomach Works

hard every day. Is it strange that it stops occasionally? Don't shock it with some griping purgative, but use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a remedy everybody knows. A dose of the Bitters taken regularly will keep the stomach sweet, the bowels regular, and prevent, as well as cure, all disorders of a weak stomach. See that a **Private Revenue Stamp** covers the neck of the Bottle.

Beware of "Something Just As Good"

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

LOCAL CIVIL SERVICE LAW

Commissioner Burt Recommends that It Be Amended.

TO RELIEVE CONTROLLER COLER

Local Commission Willing to Give the Matter Careful Consideration—The Proposed Changes.

Controller Bird S. Coler, who recently took issue with the State Civil Service Commission as to the requirements concerning his official force, and who took the matter up with Gov. Roosevelt, appears to have won on practically every point raised. The following was given out at the office of the Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday, and explains the situation:

State Civil Service Commission,
Johnston Building, 30 Broad Street,
New York City, July 28, 1899.

To the Municipal Civil Service Commission of the City of New York:

Gentlemen: The City Controller has recently represented that the classificators made by the rules of July 11, 1899, have not been sufficiently liberal as to exemptions. I find that the positions prominently named by him were never officially known to the State Commission and presume there was a similar ignorance upon your part.

With a desire to grant every reasonable request to the Controller and after a mature deliberation the State Commission has decided that it will approve the inclosed amendment should it be submitted by you. It is deemed best to have all amendments initiated by you when practicable rather than to have recourse to the alternative provisions of the law.

With the hope that you may agree in this view, I am, very respectfully yours,

SILAS W. BURT,
New York Civil Service Commissioner.

The proposed amendment referred to in the letter is as follows:

Proposed amendment of the civil service rules and classification of the City of New York.

That Schedule A, Part 1, of the classification of the Finance Department be amended as follows:

"One deputy city paymaster" to read "one deputy city paymaster in each borough."

"Six chief clerks" to read "one chief clerk."

"One assistant superintendent of markets" to read "two assistant superintendents of markets."

"One contract clerk" to read "three contract clerks."

"Six warrant clerks" to be stricken out.

"One bank messenger" to read "ten bank messengers."

"Four deputy collectors of assessments and arrears" to read "one deputy collector of assessments and arrears in each borough."

"Five deputy receivers of taxes" to read "one deputy receiver of taxes in each borough."

"Six cashiers" to read "fourteen cashiers."

"Ten examiners of accounts of institutions" to read "seven examiners of accounts of institutions."

That there be added to Schedule A, Part 1, after the item "one stock and bond clerk," the item "one assistant stock and bond clerk."

That there be also added: "Three special inspectors," "four coupon filers," and "eight expert accountants."

That Schedule B of the said classifications be amended to read "general bookkeeper" instead of "chief bookkeeper," and that there be added "chief clerk in each borough," "warrant clerk," "assistant accountant."

The Municipal Civil Service Commission then made the following reply:

New York, July 31, 1899.

To Silas W. Burt, New York State Civil Service Commissioner.

Dear Sir: Your letter of July 30 to the Municipal Civil Service Commission in New York City is received, relating to the classification of offices in the Finance Department. The Municipal Civil Service Commission agrees with you that amendments to rules should be initiated by this commission, because the law of 1899 provides that the local Commissioners "shall amend the same from time to time," and this is especially true of such amendments as are now in question, because the law further provides: "None shall safely be placed in the exempt from competitive examination any position or place of employment in any city without the consent of the Municipal Commission of said city."

We will certainly give careful consideration to the application which the Controller will doubtless in due time make to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and will give especial heed to the fact that he has already satisfied the State Commission. I am, very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. DYKMAN,
Municipal Civil Service Commissioner.

Lee Phillips, Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, was seen last night, but said there was nothing further to add as he considered that the communications fully explain themselves and the situation.

SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZER DEAD.

S. P. Thomas, Advocate of the Confederacy, Expires in a Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—Samuel P. Thomas, aged seventy-nine years, died at Longview Insane Hospital, where he had been for several years, failing in mind and body. He was penniless at the time of his death. During the civil war Mr. Thomas, who was at one time a leading Cincinnati merchant, was one of the most zealous advocates of the Confederacy, and contributed at least $200,000 for its support.

His wife, the youngest daughter of the late Samuel Johnson, who was the original proprietor of the Burnet House, is living with friends. Mr. Thomas, whose fame as a tailor was widespread, made the suit of clothes worn by John Morgan, the raider, when he made his

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

Treasurer Murphy Tells of Dock Department Contracts.

ORGANIZATION MEN FAVORED

Letting of Contract for Changing Motive Power of Third Avenue Railroad Also Looked Into.

The Dock Department occupied the Mazet committee's attention during most of its session yesterday, though the letting of the contract for changing the motive power of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to Naughton & Co. was touched on, and brief diversions were made in other directions. The members of the Board of Aldermen and the Council have been summoned to appear before the committee this morning, and it is expected that the day will be devoted to an inquiry into the bond hold-ups and an effort to demonstrate the uselessness of the Municipal Assembly.

Only four members of the committee were present yesterday, and the attendance of spectators was smaller than ever. The session was tedious and devoid of exciting incidents. It developed that the Dock Board gives all its dredging work to the Morris & Cumings Dredging Company, of which George Leary, a member of the Democratic Club, is President and Treasurer; that it buys its piles from Naughton & Co., of which Daniel F. McMahon, a Tammany leader, is a member; that it has all its asphalt work done by the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company, and that it bought all its cement from John P. Kane & Co. while Edward R. Carroll was with that firm.

The first witnesses were dredging men. William Beard of the William H. Beard Dredging Company testified that he was now dredging in Erie Basin for 22 cents a cubic yard, but that for ordinary mud work 16 cents was a fair price. William H. Sayre, Jr., Superintendent of the International Contract Company, had dredged for the Dock Department for 12¼ cents a yard. Chandler H. Loomis, President of the Atlantic Dredging Company, had a contract in the navy yard for 16 cents. He had done work for which the Inter-State Company had contracts with the Dock Department for 12½ cents a yard.

CITY WORK NOT DESIRABLE.

Ralph G. Packard, President of the R. G. Packard Dredging Company, had had one contract with the city this year, at the foot of Rutgers Street, at 18 cents a yard for mud. He was once a member of the Morris & Cumings Dredging Company. There had been an understanding about prices among the dredging companies, off and on, for thirty-five years, he said. The intention was to get good prices, but it had been a lamentable failure. All the dredgers were losing money now, he said. He couldn't say whether there was a combination on city contracts. He had not bid often for city work, not considering it desirable.

Charles Du Bois said his last contract with the city was on the Harlem River, at 19.9 cents. That was completed two months ago. He had done work at the foot of East Eleventh Street for Mr. Ross, who had a city contract, at 18 cents. He said he had stopped bidding for city work in the last two years because it was unenstable, and he denied that he did so as the result of an understanding with the Morris & Cumings Company.

Mr. Moss called the attention of Messrs. Packard and Du Bois to the clause in all dredging contracts forbidding collusion, combination, or pooling among bidders, and they professed familiarity with it.

Charles F. Murphy, Treasurer of the Dock Board, went on the stand and remained there most of the day. He was a calm, unimpassioned witness, and stood Mr. Moss's long cross-examination without once losing his temper.

MR. MURPHY'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Moss read a statement submitted by Mr. Murphy, showing that seventeen jobs of dredging, aggregating $25,901.79, had been given to the Morris & Cumings Company since Jan. 1, 1898, at prices ranging from 12 to 95 cents a cubic yard. These were not let in open bidding, but on "Treasurer's orders," and in answer to a question Mr. Murphy admitted that no Treasurer's orders had been issued to anybody else.

"Why have you given all these contracts to one firm?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Because the Commissioners thought they were the best people to give it to and they did it at the market price," was the answer.

Mr. Moss took up a dredging contract of $62,159.04 which the Dock Department had given the Morris & Cumings Company and tried to get Mr. Murphy to tell when and where the work was done. "I don't remember. The records will show," was his answer, and he made the same response to all queries of a similar nature intended to bring out his knowledge of the details of the office.

From the pile of papers handed him by Mr. Murphy, Mr. Moss took the bids and estimates on a dredging contract awarded on May 13, 1898, to the Morris & Cumings Company, in which it was shown that Charles Du Bois bid for the work at 21 cents a yard, R. G. Packard bid 20 cents, and the Morris & Cumings Company 19 9-10 cents. "Brother Packard and Brother Du Bois evidently bid here," said Mr. Moss, "but they bid just a little higher than Mr. Leary's company."

PATRONAGE IN THE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Murphy said it was not true that the engineers and subordinates ran the department. He admitted that he paid a good deal of attention to the patronage of the department. The men were mostly sent to him by the district leaders, he said. Most of their employes were of the labor class, and had to stand a physical examination.

"Do all the men appointed as laborers do the work of laborers?"

"To my knowledge, yes."

Mr. Murphy said he looked on that as a proper way of selecting appointees and a legitimate method of rewarding party service. "If we can get them in without examination we do it," he said. If he could give a contract to a member of the organization and at the same time protect the city he always did it. He gave contracts to the Morris & Cumings Company because the President of the board told him they were the best people to do it, and they did it at the market price.

Mr. Murphy said he let those contracts without public competition because it was "emergency work." The Dock Department, he declared, was exempted by the charter from the law requiring public letting of all contracts for over $1,000. Pressed to explain this, he called on Assistant Secretary Farley of the board, who was present and who pointed to Section 821 of the charter for authority. That section, Mr. Moss pointed out, allowed the board by unanimous vote to dispense with public bidding in the prosecution of the water front improvements provided for in Section 819.

Mr. Murphy failed to explain why some dredging contracts were let after competition while others were given out privately on his own order. He decided that a job was emergency work when the Chief Engineer so reported it, he explained. None of the documents read by Mr. Moss gave particulars as to why certain work was emergency, the Chief Engineer's report simply stating in each case that it was wanted "as soon as possible."

THE ASPHALT CONTRACTS.

Mr. Murphy testified that he had also given treasurer's orders for asphalt paving for the department. All of these, he said, he gave to the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company of 1 Broadway.

"I don't know anything about the company," said Mr. Murphy. "I don't know anybody connected with it except Mr. Rokeley, the President."

"What is there about Mr. Rokeley that enables him to get all the department's work without bidding?"

"Because he does it at a fair price. Our President told me the company was a good one. I haven't tested the asphalt or had it analyzed. I never heard of the concern until Mr. Cram introduced Mr. Rokeley to me."

Mr. Moss offered in evidence a statement from the Dock Department showing that asphalting contracts had been awarded on treasurer's orders to the Uvalde Company as follows:

May 19, 1899	$4,789
May 19, 1899	7,659
June 6, 1899	5,721
June 9, 1899	11,103
June 22, 1899	8,937
June 23, 1899	10,581
July 13, 1899	22,680
	$72,560

Here a recess of an hour was taken. When the committee reassembled Frederick Hall was put on the stand to testify to having paid Jules Schroeder, a liquor dealer of 236 East Forty-second Street, $300 for getting him a position on the police force. He took the examination, but failed to pass, and he had never gotten his money back, he said. He was induced to give Schroeder the $300 because he believed him to be "a great man in the organization," and because one day with his own eyes he had seen Schroeder talking with Mr. Croker in the Murray Hill Hotel.

Dock Commissioner Murphy, being recalled, Mr. Moss asked him if, during the recess, he had gotten any clearer idea of why he had given all the department's asphalting to one company that he knew nothing about.

"Only because they did good work and at the proper figure," was the reply.

PURCHASES OF CEMENT.

Mr. Murphy said he had given Treasurer's orders for cement mostly to John P. Kane & Co., the firm which Edward R. Carroll left to become Clerk of the General Sessions Court. He knew of only one other concern selling cement, he said, and that was the Atlas.

"We bought from Kane & Co. because they were a good, responsible firm, and we got the lowest figure. When I went into the department we were paying $2.45 a barral for cement. Kane & Co. sold it to us for $2."

A memorandum from the Dock Department was produced, showing that purchases of cement had been made from John P. Kane & Co. without competition, since March 6, 1898, aggregating $45,680.

Mr. Murphy said that they began to advertise for bids for cement last March, when the contract for supplying the department was let to John Early & Co., at $1.94½ per barrel. He denied that this charge was the result of the appointment of the Mazet committee.

Another memorandum prepared by the Dock Department in response to the committee's subpoena showed that the bulk of the piles purchased by the department were bought from Naughton & Co. on treasurer's orders. Naughton & Co.'s bills since Jan. 1, 1898, aggregated $105,109, while the purchase from all other sources were $948,850.

Mr. Moss read from the records to show that all the paving other than asphalt done for the Dock Department was awarded to either John M. Sheehan, who is connected with Senator Maurice Featherson's New York Sand and Gravel Company, or to Senator George W. Plunkitt.

JOHN P. KANE CALLED.

At this point Mr. Murphy was excused with a hint that he would be called later on, and John P. Kane took the stand. Mr. Kane declined to say what compensation was allowed John F. Carroll's brother, Edward R., while in his employ. He submitted a statement showing that he had sold $56,713 worth of building materials and supplies between Jan. 1, 1898 and Jan. 1, 1899, to the various city departments, sometimes on treasurer's orders, sometimes after public competition.

William N. Shannon, formerly Secretary of the New York Sand and Gravel Company, was sworn. He said he sold his 125 shares of stock in the company to Senator Featherson in December, 1897, and resigned the Secretaryship in order to accept the place of Deputy Commissioner of Highways at $5,000 a year. In that position, he said, it was sometimes his duty to inspect the work of the Sand and Gravel Company. That company had had a contract to tar, sand, and gravel for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

There was merriment when Mr. Moss called for Albert Winternitz. Mr. Winternitz spoke with a pronounced foreign accent. He admitted having the contract for overhauling the tug William L. Strong for the Department of Correction.

"Are you a saloon keeper?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Not yet," answered Winternitz, and everybody laughed.

Mr. Winternitz asserted that while he had been interested in a couple of saloons he was an engineer and machinist by profession, and held a license for that work. He was hazy in his replies as to where he had worked at boiler repairing, however, and Mr. Moss's questions finally elicited the admission that he had been wonderfully active in assisting applicants for citizenship at the naturalization office. He denied he had put over 200 persons through the naturalization office in the past six months. He got the contract for work on the W. L. Strong by bidding for it, he said, and his work was inspected by Architect Horgan.

Dr. S. J. Manning of 75 Madison Street admitted having requested Robert Dore to ask ex-Judge Divver, the Tammany leader of the district, to consider his application in case he received the naming of a police surgeon. Later he talked with Judge Divver himself about the matter he said.

"Was not the price of $8,000 put on that position, and didn't you decline to pay the price?"

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, Mr. Moss, no offer of money was made, nor was there any mention of money in connection with the place."

Further cross-examination produced only further denials, and Mr. Moss finally excused the doctor, telling him that he would take the matter up again when ex-Police Justice Divver himself will be put on the stand.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD WORK.

Mr. Moss next took up the matter of the change of motive power on the Third Avenue Railway, his questions being framed to show that Naughton & Co. got that contract because of their "pull" with the City Government.

James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, produced the permit issued by him to the Third Avenue Company on Oct. 29, 1898, for the opening of the streets to effect this change. That permit had been prepared in his office, he said, and not by the attorneys for the company, and he had put in restrictions about repaving that were harder than they had ever been before. He denied that he had been approached by anybody or had talked with anybody about the permit before he received the company's application, which was on the same day that the permit was issued.

Asked about the laying of conduits by the Metropolitan Company when it began preparing for its change of motive power on Broadway, Mr. Keating said that he had no jurisdiction over that, it being in the purview of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies.

Isaac A. Hopper testified that he had done considerable work for the Third Avenue Railway Company. He knew of the intention of that company to change its motive power and had conversed with the officers of the company relative to the work to be done. He made an offer, that was not accepted, to do the work on a percentage basis on the whole cost of the work of 10 per cent. for the labor and 15 per cent. for materials. Witness thought when he made the offer that the labor would cost about $7,000,000 and the materials about the same. He knew that John D. and T. E. Crimmins and the firm of Naughton & Co. were also after the contract.

MR. ELIAS ON THE STAND.

President Albert J. Elias of the Third Avenue Railway Company corrected Mr. Hopper's figures. The commission asked was 15 per cent. on the cost of the labor and 10 per cent. on that of the materials. Mr. Crimmins and Naughton & Co. offered the same commissiones, which are the usual commissions for such work.

Mr. Moss questioned the witness about his application to the city authorities for permission to change the motive power. Mr. Elias said that the company had felt certain that they would get the necessary permission.

"Well, you would not have made a contract with Naughton & Co. involving millions of dollars unless you had assurances that your application would be granted?"

"No; we were confident that we would get it. The negotiations were going on about the permit."

"Well, what were those negotiations?"

"Oh, as to the conditions, &c."

Mr. Elias gave as his reason for giving Naughton & Co. the contract that the firm had just finished work on the Eighth Avenue Railroad, and that he had noticed that the work had been very satisfactory. Naughton & Co. had their gangs of men all ready to send over to his road, and there was to be no delay in getting started.

Mr. Elias said he was a member of the Democratic Club, though he had been there only twice. He had called there to see Mr. Croker once, but to talk with him about the Amsterdam Avenue fight. He had never talked with Mr. Croker or Mr. Carroll about getting the permit to open the streets for the change of motive power.

Mr. Moss said he had been informed that when Mr. Elias saw Mr. Croker the latter said: "I hear you are going to change your motive power. Who are you going to give the contract to? Better give it to Dan McMahon. It will please the organization."

"I never had such a conversation with Mr. Croker or anybody else," said the witness. "It is absolutely false." Mr. Elias denied that the work was costing more than he expected or that it was taking longer than it ought. The cost, he said, would be nothing like $6,000,000.

John Beaver, Treasurer of the Third Avenue Company, was the last witness, but as he swore he had never seen Croker or Carroll and knew none of the political leaders and had talked with nobody in advance about getting the permit for opening the streets, he was not detained long.

The committee will meet again this morning.

UVALDE ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY.

Mr. Rokeby Tells of Its Dealings with the Dock Department.

President R. T. Rokeby of the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company was very much astonished when he learned that his company had been mentioned before the Mazet committee. "I know of no reason why our concern's name should have been dragged into this inquiry," said he. "We are not in politics in any sense of the term. Neither do we know anything about the Dock Department's system of letting contracts. We received letters from the department asking us whether we cared to put in bids for certain work. We put in bids in the ordinary way, and contracts were awarded to us. I am not aware that we have been doing all the work of the Dock Department. The work this year has not amounted to $50,000, all told. Last year we did not get any."

The Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company was formed last year and incorporated at Albany, with $200,000 capital. It is controlled by the same capitalists who own the Uvalde Asphalt Company of West Virginia. Among the principal stockholders of both concerns are E. J. and John E. Berwind of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, Moore & Schley, the bankers; Johnston Livingston, President of the National Express Company; H. W. T. Mali of the dry goods firm of H. W. T. Mali & Co., and A. Van Siclen of Jamaica, L. I. The officers, in addition to President Rokeby, are John D. Marston, Vice President, and A. Van Siclen and Storer Brown. Its offices are at 1 Broadway.

The company mines and refines its asphalt in Texas, and is executing contracts all over the country.

COUNCILMEN EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS

Why That Branch of the Municipal Assembly Should Not Be Abolished.

After the Council adjourned last evening the members held a caucus to decide upon some definite reply to give to Mr. Moss when he asks them why the Municipal Assembly should not be abolished. All of the members objected to the abolition of the Council, but to quote one of the members, "No two had the same reason, and no one had a good one."

In the main, the reasons advanced were personal ones. Each had an axe to grind and each was unwilling to relinquish the opportunities presented by membership in a body composed of such distinguished and broad-minded men. In response to the question, "Why should not the Council be abolished?" it was said by one of those who attended the caucus that the following replies were made:

Vice Chairman Oakley: "Because it will help me to become Sheriff."

Adam H. Leich: "Because it gives me a chance to get quoted in the newspapers."

Joseph Cassidy: "Because it permits me to expose my knowledge of the charter."

Martin Engel: "Because I've nothing else to do, and I'm not strong in my district unless I hold office."

Charles H. Francisco: "Because I can show my constituents how firm I can be."

Eugene A. Wise: "Because I need exercise in oratory, and it's a good place to unload a speech."

Martin F. Conly: "Because it gives me a chance to vote 'No' on every question."

Adolph C. Hottenroth: "Because it calls for a rare display of erudition, and thus is an educating body."

Stewart M. Brice: "Because it's an easy way to get into political life."

President Güggenheimer, it was said, declined to enter the discussion, inasmuch as he has his own opinion on the subject of the utility of the Council.

MAY HAVE BEEN MURDERED.

Body Found at Rye Possibly that of Hans Kneedson of New Haven.

James Kelly, foreman on the Osborn estate at Rye, yesterday found the decomposed body of a man partly hanging to a sapling in a swamp about three hundred yards from the railroad tracks. A leather strap was fastened to the neck, and the other end secured to a branch of a sapling about three feet from the ground. If he committed suicide the man must have allowed himself to slowly strangle to death. There is a possibility that the man was murdered, as the abandoned sand pits close by have long been infested by tramps.

The clothing on the body was good. A membership card of a Swedish or Danish society was found in one of the pockets. This lodge met in Germania Hall in New Haven, Conn. On this was the name Hans Kneedson, and the same name appeared on letters found on the body. One of these was written in a woman's hand, and urged Kneedson to come to New York, as she had a position for him.

CASE OF MRS. ARTHUR HILL.

Attorney Lawler Threatened by a Witness in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—A sensational incident enlivened the trial of the case of Mertil Liukert and others against Rosalie Hill before Judge Barnard to-day. This is the action in which the children of Victor and Rosalie Liukert are seeking to enjoin their mother from disposing of the fortune left by their father, who is dead. The widow married Arthur Hill, a real estate broker of Brooklyn. Among the witnesses called by the plaintiff to-day was Leon A. Well, who married Emma Boye, nee Liukert. Mr. Well narrated several conversations which he had with Mrs. Liukert regarding the disposition of her property when he was a friend of the family, and before he had contracted a matrimonial alliance with one of the plaintiffs. At the conclusion of the direct examination Mr. Well was cross-examined by Norman A. Lawler, attorney for the defendant, who asked him if he had failed in business in Newark, N. J.

The witness replied:

"Yes, Sir."

Mr. Lawler then put the following question: "You made Mr. Boye, the former husband of your wife, your assignee?"

"Yes, Sir."

Mr. Lawler, in a rather flippant way, added: "He wound up your business and you wound up his family affairs?"

When the significance of the question flashed upon him, the witness gripped the arms of his chair for an instant, his face flushed, and the cords in his temples stood out under the skin. He was seated only a few feet from Mr. Lawler. The latter is a pale-faced young man, rather slim, and with flowing black locks. Mr. Well is a broad-shouldered man, built like an athlete, short, and stocky. He leaped from his chair, and, flourishing his fist under Mr. Lawler's nose, his frame meanwhile quivering with excitement, he shouted at the lawyer:

"You say that, do you? You say that? I will give you a smash in the mouth, scoundrel that you are!"

The whole scene occupied only a moment. The lawyer did not say a word in reply. Judge Barnard looked amazed, and when the confusion moderated remarked: "Here, gentlemen, this must not proceed."

A large amount of testimony was taken, most of it in connection with Victor Liukert's alleged intention to give his property to his wife in trust for her children with Mrs. Liukert's consent. This consent, the children assert, was shown by statements made by her and by wills drawn by her and afterward destroyed in which the children were made beneficiaries. It is the contention of the children that their mother intended to give them the property up to the time that she met and agreed to marry Arthur Hill. Their opposition to this marriage, they say, angered her, and she then declared that they would never get a cent from her and must not again darken her doors. The case was adjourned to Aug. 16.

HAVANA CITY ORDINANCES.

Owners of Flimsy Buildings Warned—Back Salaries to be Paid.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—Owners of wooden buildings in certain streets of Havana have again been warned to replace the buildings with substantial structures. If the order is not complied with by Oct. 1, the owners will be fined continuously until new buildings have been erected.

The City Council has decided to pay the back salaries of officials of Havana, which have not been drawn from July, 1898, up to the time of the change in Government. These back salaries amount to over $100,000. It is expected that they will be paid shortly.

Invitation to Gov. Roosevelt.

SARATOGA, Aug 2.—Judge Hilton has extended to Gov. Roosevelt and friends an invitation to be his guests during the Saratoga floral fête, to be held on Sept. 5, 6, and 7.

STRIKERS IN CLEVELAND

Former Conductor Arrested on Charge of Using Dynamite.

NO CHANGE IN BOYCOTT

Boycotters May Be Prosecuted Under Anti-Trust Law—Heavy Penalties Provided.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—The police believe that they have made an arrest which may lead to important developments in connection with the attempts to blow up Big Consolidated cars since the beginning of the present strike. This forenoon John Schoenthal, a striking conductor, was taken into custody on the charge of being a suspicious person, and has since been detained at the Central Station, where he was subjected to a rigid examination by the detectives. Several days ago a well digger named Stokes, living at Nottingham, a suburb, told the police that a street railroad man had tried to purchase dynamite from him.

The report was investigated and the arrest of Schoenthal followed. The prisoner admits that he is the man who approached Stokes, but he says he inquired at the request of another man whose name he does not know. He says he was approached by the stranger, who asked him if he knew where ten pounds of dynamite could be purchased. The prisoner told the stranger that he knew a man in Nottingham who used dynamite, and he might have some to sell. Thereupon he went to Nottingham and saw Stokes, but failed to get the explosive. He reported his failure to the stranger, according to his story, and that was the end of the matter.

The police will not say what they think of the story, but they declare they are not yet through with the investigation, and they look upon the arrest as an important one. Schoenthal had been employed by the company about four years before the strike began.

There was practically no change in the strike situation here to-day. President Everett of the Big Consolidated declares that his company has about all the men required, and that the service now maintained on the various lines of the system is equal to that which was in force prior to the strike. He asserts that he is receiving applications from some of the strikers for reinstatement, and that a number of union men have already been put to work. When asked if he would receive a committee of the strikers should one call upon him, he replied: "The company has always said that it is willing to receive a committee of its employes, but the strikers are no longer in the employ of the company." The strike leaders, on the other hand, insist that not a single desertion has occurred, and that their ranks remain unbroken.

There is no indication yet of any check in the boycott movement, although the officials of the Big Consolidated say there was a marked increase in the number of passengers carried down town on their east end lines this morning. As a matter of fact, the cars, aside from the Euclid and Cedar Avenue lines, continue to run almost empty. The "spotters" sent out by the strikers are in evidence everywhere along the Big Consolidated lines. They board the cars, if there happens to be any passengers, and endeavor to learn their names. Failing in this the passengers are followed to their homes or places of business, and as a result in most cases their names go down on the "list."

Good lawyers say the boycotters may be proceeded against under the Ohio anti-trust law, which covers conspiracy of all kinds in restraint of trade. One lawyer who has examined the law says that merchants who refuse to sell goods to boycotted persons, as well as those who assist in placing the boycott upon them, aiding or abetting it in any way, can be convicted of conspiracy without proof of the existence of a conspiracy. The penalty provided is a fine of from $50 to $5,000 and imprisonment from six months to one year, and each day that the conspiracy continues constitutes a separate offense. This law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, but the authors of it intended that it should apply only to trusts. Many merchants who are taking part in the boycott have changed their tactics on account of threats of prosecution and they now merely place a prohibitive price on their goods to boycotted persons.

Major J. R. McQuigg was to-day appointed Acting Judge Advocate by Adjt. Gen. Axline, commanding the Ohio National Guard troops on strike duty here. It is understood that he will take up at once the legal phase of the boycott so far as it relates to the soldiers. Gen. Axline said to-day that proprietors of stores who refused to sell goods to either soldiers or civilians could undoubtedly be punished under the law. He added that reports were constantly being received at his headquarters in the City Hall showing that many storekeepers throughout the city are refusing to sell their goods to the troops.

It is stated that Gov. Bushnell will come to Cleveland in person soon to investigate the situation and to decide how long the troops shall be kept here. In the meantime the militia is being gradually withdrawn at the rate of two or three companies each day.

THE BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE.

Two More Firms Said to Have Yielded —Machinists Now Demand a Shorter Workday.

Two more firms were reported yesterday as having yielded to the demands of the striking boiler makers and iron shipbuilders—Thomas B. Connolly of Manhattan, who employs 30 men, and the Morse Iron Works, in South Brooklyn, where 500 men are employed. This firm is at work on several Government contracts, and this is given as a reason for its yielding.

The Superintendent at the Morgan Iron Works, at the foot of East Ninth Street, New York, where all the boiler makers are out, said yesterday that work on the Mallory steamer Concho, the Ward Line steamer Niagara, and the Standard Oil barge could wait, and the firm was not worrying. Information, he added, had been received at the office of the Morgan Iron Works from other firms that they would not yield to the men's demands, and that among these was the Robins Company of Brooklyn, which had been reported by the strikers as having given in.

President Boyle of the strikers said that Mr. Robins had granted the demand for eight hours, and that the new rule would go into effect to-morrow.

In Mr. Nixon's shipyards at Elizabethport only 60 men went out on Tuesday and 400 remained at work. President Boyle explained their failure to strike by saying that they were working under the piecework system, although the union does not sanction the piecework system it tolerates it because under it the men are enabled to compete successfully with foreign yards. The piecework system had to do only with new hulls, and it was necessary in that case to compete with foreign labor.

The International Association of Machinists has availed itself of these strikes to make a demand for a shorter work day for its members who work at the same places. Delegate George H. Warner of the machinists said yesterday that his union was already presenting the demands to the employers, and that 450 men had already obtained them by the mere asking. They demand a 9-hour work day for shop work, an 8-hour day for outside work, and 8 hours all over on Saturday.

Tailors Win Their Strike.

The striking tailors, who have been meeting in Pacific Hall, at 209 East Broadway, have won. At a meeting held yesterday afternoon, practically all the firms against which the men have waged their war appeared and signed the contracts for the coming season. These contracts allow the operators $18 per week, the basters $15 per week, and the finishers $10 per week. The work day is to be ten hours only, and pay day to be on Friday of each week.

GRAND TRUNK MACHINISTS OUT.

Strike Declared Yesterday Will Be Extended Over Entire System.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 2.—The machinists in the Grand Trunk shops here went on strike to-day. The action is the culmination of trouble which has been accumulating ever since J. C. Gehring, formerly a Wabash man, was installed as foreman. Yesterday Gehring set a non-union man at work. The machinists notified him that unless the new man was removed they would strike, but the non-union man was put to work again to-day in place of a former machine hand.

Every branch of the International Machinists' Association and the Amalgamated Association of Engineers which has men in the employ of the Grand Trunk was notified and the strike will extend over the entire system. J. O'Connell, Master Mechanic of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, has been summoned from New York to adjust matters. Two hundred and fifty men are out here.

WAITERS' STRIKE QUICKLY ENDED

Hotel Proprietor at Atlantic City Pays Them a Week's Wages and Expels Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—The hotel waiters at Avon Inn struck in a body half an hour before dinner time to-day because the proprietor, Jay G. Wilbraham, would not accede to their demand that he increase their salaries by $1 per week. The guests were assembling for the noonday meal when Head Waiter Samuel Floyd headed the waiters and marched into the hotel exchange and presented their demand. "Not a cent more," replied Mr. Wilbraham.

The waiters threatened while the hotel patrons looked on, fearing serious trouble. The proprietor paid them a week's wages and ordered them out of the place, but a policeman had to be fetched to expel them. Half an hour later other waiters arrived from neighboring hotels and dinner was served.

Quit Because Pay Days Were Changed.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Three hundred men quit work this morning at the Raritan Copper Works because of a change in the semi-monthly pay day. The strikers are laborers and mechanics. They have been paid on the 3d and 17th of each month. Yesterday notice was posted making the dates five days later. It is expected that the men will be paid at once and permitted to return to work. The strike caused a suspension of work in the entire plant.

Novel Strike in Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 2.—One hundred weavers employed in the Breslin Smyrna Rug Works went on strike to-day to have their old foreman returned to them. Unlike most strikes of the kind the foreman was not discharged, but had been promoted. Despite this the men want him back.

SOUTHERN LUMBER EXPORTS.

In 1899 They Exceeded Those of Any Year in the History of the Trade.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—The exports of lumber and products of wood from Southern ports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, were larger than any in the history of the trade.

The Lumber Trade Journal of this city has collected the statistics of lumber exports, showing an aggregate from Southern ports of 1,332,457,368 feet, against a total of 1,095,792,007 feet in 1898, and 1,133,233,546 feet in 1897. This gain was made despite the fact that commerce from the Gulf was seriously interfered with during the Spanish war last Summer.

In addition to the lumber exported, additional items were 1,353,000 shingles, 35,490,798 staves, and manufactures of lumber to the value of $1,688,541.

SURFACE RAILWAY ORDINANCE.

One Introduced in the Council Relating to Employment and Speed.

An ordinance providing for the examination and licensing of motormen, conductors, and gripmen employed on surface railways, the regulation of the speed of surface cars, and the compelling of such cars to stop on signal was introduced in the Council yesterday by Mr. Ryder. Inasmuch as it applies to all boroughs it was referred to the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs.

The ordinance provides for the appointment of a commission of three men, one of whom shall be an electrician, one a physician, and one an experienced employe of a surface railway. This commission is charged with the examination of all applicants for positions on surface lines, both as to their physical condition and their professional ability. Applicants who pass the examination are to receive certificates from the Board of Examiners, and upon these certificates the Chief of the License Bureau shall issue licenses. All applicants must present evidence of having been employed for at least one month on a surface railway operated by cable, electricity, or compressed air. The examiners are to receive a fee of $1.50 for each examination.

In its second title the ordinance provides the following rates of speed for power cars in this borough: South of Twenty-third Street, five miles an hour; from Twenty-third Street to Fifty-ninth Street, six miles an hour; from Fifty-ninth Street to the Harlem River, seven miles an hour, and from the Harlem River to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street eight miles an hour. Faster speed is permitted in the other boroughs, except in the down-town part of Brooklyn.

The ordinance also provides that cars must stop, on signal of passengers desiring to alight or intending passengers, at the nearest corner in the direction in which the car is moving. Penalties are provided for infractions of the various sections of the ordinance.

George Gould Sails for Europe.

George J. Gould, Mrs. Gould, and their daughter Marjorie, were yesterday passengers for Europe on the American Line steamship New York. At Mr. Gould's offices it was stated that he is on a pleasure trip and that during his absence Vice President Alfred Skitt will have full charge of the affairs of the Manhattan Railway Company.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv.

CREMO

THAT THE HIGH STANDARD OF THE
CREMO 5¢ CIGAR
IS BEING MAINTAINED

SEE THAT "CREMO" IS STAMPED ON EACH CIGAR

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
NEW YORK.

MR. McKINLEY SEES SOLDIERS.

Officers of the Twenty-sixth Volunteer Regiment, Which Is Going to the Philippines, Presented to Him.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 2.—President McKinley received a call this morning from the officers of the Twenty-sixth Volunteer Regiment, stationed at Plattsburg Barracks. He received them in a parlor of the hotel. Col. Edmund Rice, who is an old friend of the President, presented the officers to Mr. McKinley and Postmaster General Smith.

Among the officers were Lieut. Col. William P. Duvall, formerly instructor in tactics at West Point; Capt. Meeks, formerly of the Seventy-first New York Regiment; Capt. Thomas Talbot, formerly Secretary of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts; Capt. John Bordman, the Harvard athlete; Lieut. Fortescue of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and Lieut. Duncan Elliot. The officers were dressed in the khaki uniforms which they will wear in the Philippines. As they marched away they swung around the path leading past the annex, each officer lifting his hat to Mrs. McKinley, who bowed to them from the balcony.

Mr. McKinley walked out this forenoon, but the thunderstorm this afternoon kept him in doors. In the morning a young woman, who has been here several days awaiting an opportunity to get some pictures for an illustrated paper, followed the President through the woods for about half a mile and at last came upon him seated on a bench with Postmaster General Smith. She said:

"I am sorry to disturb you, Mr. President, but I've simply got to get some pictures of you."

The President smiled and replied: "All right; take all you please," and the young woman took a number of pictures while he continued his conversation with Mr. Smith.

Miss Duncan, the President's niece, who has been sick with a cold ever since her arrival here, is much improved, and was out to-day for the first time.

White Plains School Election.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 2.—E. B. Long and Dr. D. G. Platt were elected School Trustees to-day to succeed themselves. It was expected there would be opposition to them, but it failed to make its appearance, and the old Trustees go back for three years more. Last night the annual school meeting was held, and an effort was made to defeat some of the appropriations it was proposed to vote. Only a few, however, refused to vote in favor of the amount—$40,675.15—estimated to be needed.

Hoboken Man Drowned at Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 2.—James O'Connor of Hoboken, N. J., who was spending the Summer in the Catskill Mountains, was found dead in a pond near his boarding house to-day. He is supposed to have fallen in the water while in a fit, as he was walking about the edge of the pond. He was a maker of bowling alleys.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:58	Sun sets...7:18	Moon rises...2:13

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:19	Gov. Isl'd...6:06	H. Gate....8:02
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:34	Gov. Isl'd...6:14	H. Gate....8:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kaffir Prince, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	.....
Countries	.....	.....
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Naples	.....	.....

FRIDAY, AUG. 4.

Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Kingston	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 5.

Etruria, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	.....	.....
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	.....
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	5:00 A. M.
Caracas, Puerto Rico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Marengo, Newcastle	.....	.....
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maranhense, Barbados	.....	.....
Hevelius, Rio Janeiro	6:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Norge, Christiania	.....	.....
Prins Wilhelm II., Port au Prince	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Altai, Kingston	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

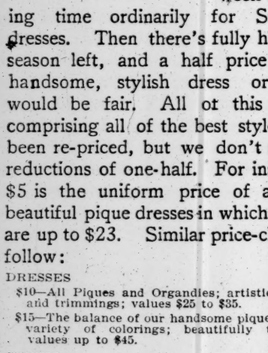
Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Riojun Maru, (from Seattle,) close here daily up to Aug. 3 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. 15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after July 21 and up to Aug. 24 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Aug. 24. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store.

The Road Flyers—**$16**—*100 for women, 40 for men; a few for children at* **$15** *and* **$16.** *The best wheel for a little price you or we have ever known.*

Some Dining-Room Chances

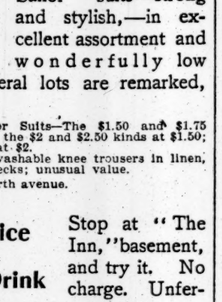
TAKING up the subject of dining-room furniture in this August sale, we find more to say than there is room to print, and more for you to save than even the small type detail can be crowded to cover.



The entire collection numbers 170 styles of dining chairs, 66 styles of dining tables, 120 styles of sideboards, 42 styles of buffets, 85 styles of china cabinets. We mention six or eight of each, and leave the rest to your investigation.

The prices given as "regular" are really somewhat lower than regular in many cases, for they are largely our own former figures on equal qualities, and furniture prices have risen since these were fixed. The comparison, therefore, is conservative.

The quantities and qualities in this sale admit of no dispute. The prices will speak with almost equal force. And the public has added the only remaining essential to a mercantile success. New York has come, examined and *approved*. We have never had such furniture selling in our experience.



Sideboards

$20, regularly $30—Antique oak; fancy shaped top 50 in. wide, 24 in. deep.
$23, regularly $34—Antique oak; top 4 ft. wide, 24 in. deep.
$23, regularly $35—Flemish oak; 4 ft. wide, 24 in. deep.
$26, regularly $40—Golden oak; fancy shaped top 46 in. wide, 24 in. deep; swell top drawers.
$36, regularly $54—Golden oak; top 4 ft. 6 in. wide, 26 in deep; canopy top.
$40, regularly $63—Antique oak; 5 ft. wide, 24 in. deep; heavily carved base and top.
$40, regularly $66—Antique oak; 5 ft. wide, 26 in. deep; 2 large bevel plate mirrors; canopy top.
$45, regularly $60—Golden oak; 5 ft. wide, 26. in. deep; heavily carved base and top; best quality bevel plate mirror.

China Closets

$10, regularly $16.50—Oak; tobacco brown finish; 4 adjustable shelves.
$17, regularly $25.50—Oak; tobacco brown finish; 4 adjustable shelves; round ends.
$20, regularly $26—Quartered oak; golden finish; 3 plate glass adjustable shelves; mirror back; round ends.
$20, regularly $31—Flemish oak; Colonial design; 4 adjustable wood shelves; mirror back.
$30, formerly $46—Flemish oak; 4 plate glass adjustable shelves; mirror back; round ends.
$37.50, regularly $50—Antique oak; 3 plate glass adjustable shelves; mirror back; round ends.
$57, regularly $85—Mahogany; serpentine front and ends; 4 adjustable wood shelves; mirror back; carved front.

Extension Tables

83 oak extension tables with fall leaf; 6 ft., 8 ft. and 10 ft. lengths; turned legs and nicely finished. $2.25, regularly $3.50; $3.25, regularly $4.50; $4.50, regularly $5.75.
$3, regularly $4.50—Oak; with fancy turned legs; 8 ft. long when extended.
$15, regularly $23—Flemish oak; top 4 ft.; spiral legs; carved ends; 10 ft. long when extended.
$18, regularly $27—Flemish oak; top 4 ft.; spiral legs; 8 feet. long when extended.
$22, regularly $33—Flemish oak; top 4 ft.; spiral legs; panel ends; 10 ft. long when extended.
$24, regularly $36—Flemish oak; top 4 ft.; spiral legs; 10 ft. long when extended.

Buffets

$18, regularly $26.50—Flemish oak; enclosed base; top 20x40.
$20, regularly $29—Quartered oak; tobacco brown finish; top 18x48; swell front.
$21.50, regularly $43—Golden oak; top 20x44; enclosed base.
$23, regularly $47—Golden oak; fancy shaped top 20x48; swell front and ends.
$27, regularly $40—Antique oak; top 20x52; carved base.

Summer Dresses and Skirts Say there's about twelve week's wearing time ordinarily for Summer dresses. Then there's fully half the season left, and a half price for a handsome, stylish dress or skirt would be fair. All of this stock, comprising all of the best styles, has been re-priced, but we don't stop at reductions of one-half. For instance, $5 is the uniform price of a lot of beautiful pique dresses in which values are up to $23. Similar price-changes follow:

DRESSES

$10—All Piques and Organdies; artistic designs and trimmings; values $25 to $35.
$15—The balance of our handsome pique dresses; variety of colorings; beautifully trimmed; values up to $45.

SKIRTS

$1.50—Of linens; tan and colored; awning stripe canvas and burlaps; trimmings of insertion and braiding; values up to $6.50.
$2—An assortment of handsome piques; various attractive colorings; with embroidery and braiding. Others of denim and burlaps; values up to $8.
$3—Of white and colored piques; various styles; all beautifully trimmed; values up to $9.
$4—Elaborate styles in all the various colored piques; all beautifully and artistically trimmed; value up to $15.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Leather Novelties Smart effects in leather. Pre-eminently "good form," elegantly finished. Prices moderate:

The Dog-Collar Belts—Heavy nickel trimmings, padlock fastenings, seal and patent leather; at 95c. each.
Pocket Books—Real seal, levant and monkey-skin. Combination books, oxidized aluminum corners; 45c. each.

Main Aisle.

Ruffs. 75c., $1, $1.25 Values up to $7. The advantage is patent and emphatic. Soft, light, fluffy ruffs in newest, most becoming styles. For seashore or country now, for evening wear always. Only a counterful of them. Laggards must suffer. Once more—

75c., $1 and $1.25 Each

Broadway.

A Word of Women's Hosiery Every pair a catalogue of good qualities,—comfort, assured goodwear, comeliness, fast-color, and generous value. As to the last, observe:

3 pair for 50c.—Light-weight, fast-black; fine guage; with double soles and high spliced heels; value 25c. a pair.
38c. a pair, 3 pairs for $1—Of fine lisle thread, plain-black or tan; also Rembrandt ribbed lisle thread; fast black or assorted tans.

Broadway.

Pretty Summer Jewelry To add a touch of elegance to the shirt waist costume. Attractive jewelry, in perfect taste, made to stand Summer service. Prices that warn you to come early.

Beauty Pins, set of 6, 10c.; Skirt Pins, set of 3, 50c.
Sash Pins, assorted stones; 15c. each.
Black Cuff Pins, 10c. a pair; Pearl Pins, set of 3, 15c.
Gold Plated Links, 25c. a pair.
Gold Plated Links, set with stones, 50c. a pair.
Black Waist Sets, 25c.; Miniature Hat Pins, 25c.
Gold Plated Waist Sets, links, collar button and 3 pins; 25c. set.
Brooches, miniature and enamel; 25c. each.

Tenth street and Broadway.

Boys' Washable Clothing Sailor suits—strong and stylish,—in excellent assortment and wonderfully low priced. Several lots are remarked, thus:

Washable Sailor Suits—The $1.50 and $1.75 kinds now $1; the $2 and $2.50 kinds at $1.50; the $3 kinds at $2.
At 35c.—1,000 washable knee trousers in linen, creole and checks; unusual value.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Grape Juice As a Summer Drink Stop at "The Inn," basement, and try it. No charge. Unfermented. It's a pure, palatable, refreshing, healthful, Summer beverage, and the cost is not much.

Half pints, 15c.; pints, 25c.; quarts, 50c. Cheaper still, by the case.

Basement.

"Books for Summer Reading" That's the title of a catalogue of recent fiction, and miscellaneous works, that we're sending out to applicants, without charge. Send us your address. You'll be interested in the prices there quoted.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriters So-called because we consider them the best. It's a visible-writing machine—simple, strong, swift. $60.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GEN. RUFUS R. DAWES DEAD.

Father of the Controller of the Currency Expires at Marietta.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Gen. Rufus R. Dawes, father of Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, died at midnight, aged sixty-one years.

Gen. Dawes enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment in the civil war, was chosen Captain of a company, promoted successively to Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, and Brevet Brigadier General, and fought in twenty battles. He received several wounds, and was the only officer of the regiment who went through the war. He served one term in Congress in 1880-2.

President McKinley tendered him the post of Minister to Persia, but he declined.

ASCENT OF MOUNT SIR DONALD.

A Frenchman and a German, with Swiss Guides, Accomplish It.

REVELSTOKE, B. C., Aug. 2.—According to reports received here from Glacier, in this province, Count F. le Prince Ringuet of Paris and Herr Cortes, attaché of the German Embassy at Pekin, successfully made the ascent of Mount Sir Donald, the Matterhorn of the Canadian Rockies, on Aug. 26. The peak, which shoots up from the base of the Illecillewat glacier to a height of 6,565 feet, had previously been reached but once, and that nine years ago to a day. On that occasion the climb was made by Emil Huber and Carl Sulzer of Zurich, Switzerland, member of the Swiss Alpine Club. Count Ringuet and Herr Cortes were accompanied by Christian Haesler and Edouard Pence, guides from Switzerland. When the party reached the sharp peak of Sir Donald, they found a stone mound in which was inclosed a zinc box containing the charts left there nine years ago by the Zurich mountaineers.

"GENTLEMAN JOE" IS DEAD.

J. A. Smith, Old-Time Actor, Passed Away at Forrest Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Joseph Alfred Smith, dean of the little colony of actors and actresses gathered at the Forrest Home, has died of gastritis, from which he had long suffered. He was born in this city in 1813.

His first professional engagement of which there is any record was with the stock company at the Boston Museum. Here he continued without a break for thirty-five years, attaining the reputation of being the best "walking gentleman" of his day. His exquisite skill in presenting the humorous side of such characters as Sir Benjamin Backbite gained for him the sobriquet of "Gentleman Joe," by which he was generally known in the profession.

After leaving the Boston Museum, Mr. Smith was for a few seasons a member of the Arch Street stock company of this city under the management of Mrs. Drew. He left here to go to California, where several seasons were spent with various stock companies. He obtained admission to the Forrest Home in 1885.

As far as known no relatives survive him.

TWO EXECUTIONS IN AUBURN.

Oscar Rice and John Kennedy, Murderers, Die by Electricity.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Shortly after the break of day two men paid the penalty of their crimes by forfeiting their lives in the prison here. At eighteen minutes after 5 o'clock Oscar Rice, who was convicted of killing his wife in the streets of Westfield, Chautauqua County, by stabbing her with a pocket knife, was assisted to the chair and exactly four minutes thereafter he was officially pronounced dead.

Not more than ten minutes later, in the presence of another set of witnesses, John Kennedy, a negro, walked to the instrument of death and was also killed. He had been convicted of the murder of John Hummings, whom he stabbed to death at Buffalo.

The entire time consumed by the two executions was nineteen and one-half minutes, counting from the moment Rice entered the death chamber to the time Kennedy was pronounced dead.

Among those who witnessed the executions were Gen. B. F. Bridges and Dr. J. I. McLaughlin of the Massachusetts State Prison and Dr. B. Howard of New York, who invented the so-called "long drop" for hanging, now in use in England.

BIG SHIPBUILDING PLANT.

One for Constructing Steel Vessels May Be Located at Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, Aug. 2.—Rumors have been circulated for several days that Hugh Ramsey, the shipbuilder here, intended to sell or abandon his plant. When asked about the matter to-day Mr. Ramsey said he had no intention of abandoning the works, but might sell out. There was a syndicate he said which desired to buy his property and also a shipbuilding company which wanted to get hold of it. He might sell to either of these.

The syndicate, he said, intended to establish a big plant for the building of steel ships and the company also desired the land for the same purpose. The transfer is hanging fire just now while it is being ascertained if a spur can be run to one of the railroads, and also if arrangements can be made whereby the Wood Vulcanizing Works, which occupy about half of Mr. Ramsey's property, could move to another location.

The property has four hundred feet of deep water frontage and runs back a long distance. Mr. Ramsey now uses about half the property and the Vulcanizing Company the rest. The prospective purchasers want all of the property.

Nassau County Court House Plans.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 2.—The Nassau County Board of Supervisors has determined to extend the time for resubmission of plans for the County House to Thursday, Aug. 10. The board will meet again on Aug. 11 and a jury of expert architects will be selected and the plans placed at their disposal for inspection.

SING SING WOMEN VOTE.

Lively Time at Annual School Meeting—Judge Lent Defeated.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The annual school meeting held here last night was the most exciting ever held in this district. An additional new feature was the appearance of a score of women, who came to avail themselves of the privilege to vote and to take part in the proceedings. The business transacted was the election of a Trustee in place of County Judge Lent, who has been in the board for sixteen years, and of a district clerk, and to made appropriations for the year.

The rumor that County Judge Lent was to be a candidate for re-election served to fill the Assembly Hall to overflowing. Last Spring he was particularly hostile in his opposition to Supervisor Todd for re-election, and fought the campaign tooth and nail. Supervisor Todd was, however, re-elected, and Judge Lent's candidate against him, John F. Jenkins, one of the local Santiago heroes, was the only candidate on his ticket defeated.

The opposition of Judge Lent to Supervisor Todd on that occasion was remembered by Todd's friends, who set out to defeat Judge Lent for re-election last night. The fight at the meeting began with the election of a Chairman. Charges were made that the Lent delegation had during the day got out tickets asserting that a Roman Catholic would be pushed for the Trusteeship, in the hope that the move would cause all the Protestants to vote for Lent and thus swamp the other candidate, Dr. Edward B. Sherwood, who is not a Roman Catholic. This was denounced as a deception at the meeting by Dr. Sherwood's friends as "a reprehensible specimen of pothouse, peanut politics."

Judge Lent, as the President, called the meeting to order, and ordered a ballot. One ballot box was secured, and the women were requested to vote. Their ranks were filled mostly with school teachers, who wanted to retain Judge Lent in office as Trustee.

Then the men began to vote, and there was almost a riot, as all of the men wanted to vote at once. The crush about the ballot box was so great that several persons had to be helped outside into the open air to be revived. An hour later the tellers announced that Dr. Sherwood had received 274 votes to Judge Lent's 246. This gave the doctor a majority of 28.

Henry Barret was nominated for re-election as Clerk. He is a Lent man, and was elected over Richard P. Ayles. The appropriation of the $8,000 asked for to run the schools for the coming year in addition to the regular tax and school money received from the State was laid over.

Severe Hailstorm at Jamestown.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The heaviest hailstorm which ever visited this section passed over here this morning about 9 o'clock. Hailstones weighing several ounces each fell in great quantities. Inestimable damage has been wrought to oats and corn in Chautauqua County, as a result many fields of grain being absolutely destroyed.

TRENTON SCHOOL SCANDAL

Physician of the Industrial Institution Gives Testimony.

GIRLS BRUISED FROM BEATINGS

Pneumonia Patient Kept in a Room with Temperature at 44 Degrees —Some Uphold Mrs. Eyler.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—The investigation into the management of the State Industrial School for Girls here was resumed to-day. Trustee Fitzgibbon was unable to be present, and the Governor permitted him to be represented by John H. Backes, a lawyer, although the Governor said such a proceeding was irregular. Mrs. Eugene Emery, a member of the Woman's Board of Managers, demanded to see the charges preferred against Mrs. Eyler, the Principal, but the Governor informed her that no formal charges had been preferred.

The principal witness was Dr. Laura Satterthwait, the regular physician of the school. She testified that she attended Katie Barlow, the girl who had been sent to the City Hospital, and she found her suffering from inflammation of the stomach. She was the little girl who had been made walk up and down stairs twenty-five times for Mrs. Eyler. Dr. Satterthwait said that this violent exercise might have affected the girl. She was asked about the charge that too much mercury had been given to the girl, but the Governor said that phase of the case would not be considered just now.

Mr. Backes asked the doctor what would be the effect on a girl who had been put on bread and water for three weeks, as was told yesterday. The doctor said that it would be bad on her nervous system. This caused Mrs. Emery to remark that it was only Dr. Satterthwait's opinion. The doctor then told of a case of a girl who, she said, was clearly suffering from pneumonia. Mrs. Eyler diagnosed the case as typhoid fever, and insisted upon putting the girl in a room where the temperature was 44 degrees, against the doctor's orders.

The doctor told also of girls she had found covered with bruises from being beaten. She reported the matter to Trustee Parker, who sent her to Managing Trustee Cook. The latter, the doctor said, gave her to understand that Mrs. Eyler was running the institution.

Elizabeth Rosell, one of the attendants of the school, told of the case of Florence Trueaux, who had been put in a dungeon in September, 1898, for six days and nights. She could not remember the girl's specific offense, but knew that it was a case of impudence and unruliness. During her confinement the girl received bread and water twice a day. The period of the girl's confinement was determined by Mrs. Eyler. The record showed that the girl was punished for impudence.

Miss Carrie Fox told of another girl who had been put in a dungeon for eating a piece of cake and a banana and refusing to admit that she had done so. A number of attendants of the school besides Miss Rosell and Miss Fox made statements which were favorable to Mrs. Eyler. Their statements were to the effect that they had witnessed no case of cruel punishment, and that Mrs. Eyler was kind to the girls, and that it appeared that the girls were very fond of Mrs. Eyler.

The Rev. Clarence A. Eyler, husband of Mrs. Eyler, was expelled from the room occupied by the investigators at the instance of Trustee Maddock, who said Mr. Eyler was sitting in the doorway and listening to all the testimony, and was continually going to the apartments in which the teachers and instructors under Mrs. Eyler were waiting to be called in.

The investigation will be continued tomorrow, and Mrs. Eyler will make her statement in the morning. Lawyer Backes wanted some of the girls called, but the Governor thought that it would be unwise. He said that he would get the girls' statements in his own way, and that to call them into the investigation would cause the whole school to know what was going on and might add to the difficulty of managing them.

Trustee Parker has sent his resignation to the Governor. Trustee Stokes has expressed his intention of doing the same thing.

TEXAS CATTLE COMBINATION.

Attorney General of the State Says He Has Given No Indorsement of the Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 2.—Attorney General T. S. Smith stated to-day that he has not given to the gigantic cattle combination that is now in process of formation any written or verbal indorsement of its scheme. His only action in the matter was to respond to a letter written to him a short time ago by George B. Lovering, the Texas representative of the syndicate, stating to the latter that the organization of a company with large capital did not necessarily make such a corporation a trust or monopoly within the meaning of the Texas anti-trust law; that he was glad to see investments of capital made in Texas, and so long as the laws of this State are not violated such investors would receive the encouragement and protection afforded them by the laws of the State.

Attorney General Smith stated to-day in further explanation of his letter to Mr. Lovering that it was intended as an indorsement of the enterprise only so long as it did not conflict with the Texas law relating to trusts. Should the syndicate assume such large proportions as to monopolize the cattle industry of the State, resulting in influencing the price of cattle, or to crush out smaller competitors, it would clearly come within the pale of the anti-trust law, and would be subject to prosecution by the State.

It is believed, however, that the syndicate in carrying out its present intention to invest not to exceed $40,000,000 in cattle ranch property will not assume the proportions of a monopoly, and that its operations will be of benefit rather than detriment to small stockmen of the State. It is estimated that it would require a capital not less than $150,000,000 to establish a corner of cattle in Texas and the Southwest.

New $5,000,000 Copper Company.

The Arinex Consolidated Copper Company was organized yesterday at the office of the New Jersey Corporations Agency, in Jersey City. The capital stock is $5,000,000. The incorporators are Charles N. King, John J. Mulvaney, and Isaac F. Goldenhorn. Mr. King said the company was an offshoot of the Amalgamated Copper Company.

AMERICAN BRIDGE FOR INDIA.

Forty-three Carloads of Steel Sent to the Goktelk Gorge.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 2.—The Pennsylvania Steel Company to-day shipped forty-three carloads of bridge and construction steel to one of the Pennsylvania Railroad docks in New York City, and from there it will be sent by ship to India. It comprises one-half of the iron to be used in the building of the huge viaduct across the Goktelk Gorge, about eighty miles west of Mandalay. The company will get $700,000 for the work.

Twenty-five of the company's force of expert workmen will accompany the steel on its long trip across the ocean to superintend the work of construction. The steel company's contract required that one-half of the structure shall be built and shipped during the first week in August, and the company is almost a week ahead of the time set. The other half of the big consignment will be shipped late in the Fall, and the construction will be begun in November after the close of the rainy season.

RICHMOND'S WATER SUPPLY.

President Cromwell Wants the Old Tax of $25 a Hydrant Restored.

President Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond yesterday asked the Department of Public Improvement to rescind an order which was passed before consolidation, reducing the water tax from $25 to $20 a hydrant.

The two water companies which supply Staten Island with water rebelled against the order at the time. Since it was passed they have refused to furnish the Borough of Richmond with water for street sprinkling. The borough has retaliated by not allowing the water companies to extend their mains. New houses have thus been unable to get water, and the streets have been filled with dust.

President Cromwell now asks that the original order be rescinded and that the water companies be allowed $25 a hydrant.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN

who can't spare time for luncheon will find that a cup of LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Beef can be made in one moment, which will renew the strength and vitality and prevent exhaustion. Keep a jar handy. It will save your health.

THE PERTH AMBOY BANKS.

Shortage of Nearly $25,000 in Savings Institution's Accounts.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Banking Commissioner Battle's report shows the Perth Amboy Savings Institution nearly $15,000 short in its accounts. Of this sum 15,000 will be made good by Treasurer George M. Valentine's bondsmen. By waiving the July dividends another $2,500 will be provided for. It is believed that if the managers wish to do so they can very easily raise the remaining $7,500, and a meeting has been called for this evening to consider the matter.

Receiver Campbell has not been here today, but he sent a request to each depositor in the Middlesex County Bank asking that he present his passbook to have it balanced.

The First National Bank of Perth Amboy, which is to take the place of the wrecked Middlesex Bank, was organized to-day at the office of Senator John Kean in Elizabeth. The incorporators and directors are Senator Kean, Hamilton Fish Kean, Julian H. Kean, and John W. Whalen of Elizabeth; John I. Waterbury, New York; Amos T. French, Tuxedo; Robert B. Van Cortlandt, New York; Congressman Benjamin F. Howell, New Brunswick, and Robert Carson, Collector of the Port of Perth Amboy. Henry Connord of Perth Amboy will be cashier. It is probable a member of the Kean family will be selected as President.

CHICAGO ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

A Central League Organized—Public Meeting Next Saturday.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Those opposed to the Administration in the conduct of the Philippine war have organized themselves into the Central Anti-Imperialist League, which is designed to carry on a general agitation throughout the Middle West. A public meeting is to be held in Hyde Park on Saturday evening, Aug. 5, at which addresses will be made by Profs. J. Lawrence Laughlin, Paul Shorey, and A. H. Tolman of the University of Chicago; Judge Leroy D. Thoman, and Frank H. Scott. The officers of the league are as follows: President—J. Sterling Morton; Vice Presidents—A. C. McClurg, Herman E. Van Heist, Richard T. Crane, Bishop John Lancaster Spaulding, Graham Taylor, Bishop Boyd Vincent, and Judge Rufus B. Smith; Secretary—Howard Leslie Smith; Treasurer—Frederick W. Gookin; members of the Executive Committee—Edwin Burritt Smith, Edward O. Brown, J. Lawrence Laughlin, Daniel M. Lord, Sigmund Zeisler, Frank H. Scott, and Leroy D. Thoman.

The league has received many letters in support of the proposed propaganda, among them the following from ex-Senator George F. Edmunds:

I am glad you are to hold meetings in the interest of the true principles of our Government and to oppose the conquest of people on the other side of the globe, who do not wish to become either citizens or subjects of the United States—a conquest which very few, if any, of its promoters have undertaken to show would be finally of material or moral benefit to our country, and one the immediate evils of which, in losses of life and health in our army and of the treasure of the United States, I fear, are yet only half known. When Congress meets and gets at the whole truth, I believe there will be found an easy means of terminating the war we are carrying on in the Philippines that will be satisfactory to nine-tenths of the people of those Islands and honorable to this country and consistent with its whole duty toward itself and other nations.

Andrew Carnegie also has written from Scotland to declare his adherence to the principles advocated by the anti-imperialists. His letter, in part, is as follows:

Upon no Fourth of July celebration until this year has there been reason to lament a departure from the great principles which the Fourth of July heralded in 1776. We are no longer upon the old foundation, but have been carried to the lower platform of the powerful military States of Europe, to whom the Republic has been an instructor. The Ship of State has been in troubled waters, but there is one of her citizens who believes that the time is not far distant when those who have endangered her will be called to account, and the principles of the Declaration of Independence taken again as the chart and compass which will bring back the Republic to the high position from which it has temporarily fallen.

J. Sterling Morton contributed his quota to the discussion, and asserted that all those who differ from the policy of the Administration are classed as "disloyal." Bishop Boyd Vincent commented on the moral situation, which, he says, "ought to distress every American heart." Herbert Walsh, in contrasting July 4, 1776, and July 4, 1899, asserted that the American people are now waging an "unnatural and cruel war in the distant Philippine Islands against a people struggling for independence as righteously and as passionately, with as much reckless bravery and stubborn determination, as we ourselves showed in resisting the House of Hanover."

GEN. ANDERSON INDIGNANT.

He Vigorously Denies Statements Imputing Barbarity to American Soldiers in the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Gen. Anderson, in charge of the Department of the Lakes, was exercised considerably this morning when he found some one had sent him by mail "Columbia's Apostasy," by Robert Stevens Pettet of Philadelphia. The author accuses the United States soldiers of practicing many kinds of barbarity in the Philippine campaign, and declares that innocent women and children are being shot down by hundreds in every battle with the Filipinos.

"The matter contained in the book is a tissue of falsehoods, and every deduction is based on an untruth," said Gen. Anderson. "Our soldiers are not slaughtering Filipino women and children. Up to the time I left the Island, in January, there had been 180 Filipino men and 2 women wounded in battle. They were brought into our hospital and cared for as tenderly as if they had been our own people. The women were wounded accidentally, and everybody regretted it.

"All the time I was there I never heard of children being harmed. The reports of the burning of natives' huts are greatly exaggerated. No house was ever burned except when it was used by natives to fire on our men from ambush. In that case we found it necessary to set fire to the houses in order to dislodge the enemy."

GEN. OTIS'S CASUALTY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Gen. Otis cables the following additional casualties:

Killed—Twenty-first Infantry, near Calamba, July 26, Company H, William A. Renned; July 30, Company C, William Murphy; Company K, Corp. Charles Henderson.

Wounded—Fourth Cavalry, July 26, Troop C, Edward Oberhausen, forearm, slight; July 30, John McGregor, knee, severe; First Washington Infantry, Company C, Spawn Woodruff, neck, slight; Twenty-first Infantry, Second Lieut. James H. Love, elbow, severe; Company K, Charles W. Winters, thigh, moderate.

A CLASH WITH FILIPINOS.

American Troops Attack Trenches Near El Pardo, in Cebu.

MANILA, Aug. 2.—Mail advices from the Island of Cebu announce that a company of Americans last week attacked the Filipinos' trenches, situated two kilometers from the town of El Pardo. The rebels were commanded by the brothers Climacos, who are prominent and wealthy persons. The Charleston shelled the enemy and the Filipinos retreated. The American casualties were slight.

The presence of the Climacos with the rebels is reported to have been due to rebel orders from Luzon.

RELIEF BRINGS SICK SOLDIERS.

Reaches San Francisco with 320 Men from the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The United States hospital ship Relief, laden with sick and disabled soldiers from the Philippines, passed through the Golden Gate at 3 o'clock this morning, steamed up the bay, and anchored at the quarantine station.

A clean bill of health being issued, the Relief proceeded to a point off the Presidio, where the Government vessels McDowell and Carolina were utilized in transferring the sick and wounded to the shore. The invalided men, representing nearly every regiment now in the field, will be confined in the recently completed post hospital. They number 320.

Only two deaths during the voyage have been reported so far. Chris Kaus, private of Company H, Wyoming, died at Yokohama, on July 7, of malaria. At Nagasaki, on June 28, Frank A. Duval succumbed to meningitis. Both bodies were embalmed. Duval was shot in the right leg and was laid up with his wound when he contracted the fatal ailment.

Spanish Cannon for Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Two fine bronze breech-loading cannon, captured from the Spanish at the battle of Manila Bay, are to be mounted at the main entrance of the Navy Department, below the large anchors which have been an adornment for many years. The cannon were recently brought to San Francisco by a transport, and now the Hartford has been ordered to bring them around to New York, to be shipped here.

Filipinos to Liberate Spaniards.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—An official dispatch from Manila states that the Spanish commission which has been negotiating with the Filipino insurgents hopes soon to secure the liberation of the Spanish prisoners now in the hands of the Filipinos.

GEN. TORAL'S COURT-MARTIAL.

Defense of the Spanish General Charged with Having Surrendered Santiago Before It Was Necessary.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—The defense of Gen. Toral, on trial by court-martial charged with surrendering Santiago de Cuba to the Americans without having exhausted all means of defense, is that Santiago was not a fortified town within the meaning of the regulations, which fact modified the circumstances from the point of view of military justice. Gen. Toral contends that he was not liable for the responsibility laid down in Article 295 in the code, since he was a Governor and had not the chief power, but was subject to the orders of the General in Chief. He lacked independence, and was accordingly not responsible.

Gen. Toral points out that the Minister of War, who, on different occasions, had given orders to Toral, had on the eve of capitulation given him full liberty to capitulate, and that Governor General Blanco, in complaining to the Government, kept silence regarding what he had previously said in opposition to capitulation.

The defense argued that Gen. Toral had not exceeded his powers, and read a minute drawn up by the American officers who took part in the fighting about Santiago, recognizing the courage of Gen. Linares, the former commander at Santiago, who was compelled to retire because of a wound; of Gen. Toral, and of all the Spanish officers participating in the battle of Santiago, where the Americans were superior in numbers and artillery; also admitting that the town could not have received reinforcements.

The defense will insist upon a complete acquittal.

The attorney for Gen. Pareja, who is on trial under the same charge as Gen. Toral, at the sitting to-day read telegrams exchanged with the Commander in Chief, showing that Guantanamo only capitulated on orders from a superior officer, and that the town was without either provisions or means of defense. The other officers advanced a similar defense. The judgment of the court-martial was deferred.

THE DEWEY "INTERVIEW."

Secretary of the Navy Long Says the Admiral Is Too Wise to Make the Alleged Statements.

Special to The New York Times.

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 2.—Secretary of the Navy Long arrived here this afternoon. He came on from Newport, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Long.

In the course of a conversation this evening with reporters the Secretary declared most emphatically that he did not believe that Admiral Dewey ever told anybody, either in an interview or in confidence, that our next war would be with Germany. He said it was very strange that a man should so misrepresent Admiral Dewey, or that a reputable newspaper should be a party to such a transaction. Admiral Dewey, he said, was too wise to make such a statement.

Mr. Long said he was delighted to be at home and free from the cares of office for a few weeks, and that he felt like a boy released from the tasks of the schoolroom for a while. He added he was going at once to Buckfield, Me., where he would remain for two or three weeks, spending the latter part of his vacation at his home here.

DEWEY FETE DECORATIONS.

Society of Mural Paintings to Co-operate with the Sculpture Society.

Supplementing the services of the members of the National Sculpture Society, who will carry out the work on the great triumphal arch and colonnade to be erected at Fifth Avenue and Madison Square for the reception to Admiral Dewey, the National Society of Mural Painters has offered to design and superintend the placing of decorations along the route of the land parade and the decoration of the stands for spectators.

A committee of the Society of Mural Painters met the members of the Sub-Committee on Decorations of Stand and Route of Procession of the Dewey Celebration Committee yesterday afternoon in the office of Major Gen. Roe in the Stewart Building. No definite plans were formulated, but the artists promised the services of themselves and the other members of the society free of charge. They were empowered to do this at a meeting on Monday of the society. Among the members of the Mural Painters' Committee are John La Farge, President of the society; Charles R. Lamb, Will H. Low, George W. Maynard, D. Maitland Armstrong, and W. B. Van Ingen.

The Committee on Decorations of the Celebration Committee also appointed a Chairman and a Secretary yesterday. Bridge Commissioner J. L. Shea was chosen as Chairman and Col. Gifford Hurry as Secretary. The other members of the committee are William Berri, Joseph J. Little, President of the Board of Education; Philip Rhinelander, J. Q. A. Ward, President of the National Sculpture Society; Edward Lauterbach, Herman Ridder, and Charles T. Barney. Messrs. Little, Ridder, and Rhinelander were not present at yesterday's meeting.

Jersey City Dewey Decorations.

Mayor Moose of Jersey City was asked a few days ago by Gen. Butterfield to decorate the river front with flags on the occasion of Admiral Dewey's reception. Mayor Hoos yesterday replied to Gen. Butterfield's letter, saying that Jersey City could not comply with the request because all its water front is controlled by corporations. He assured Gen. Butterfield, however, that the water front would be abundantly decorated by the corporations owning the wharves. Mayor Hoos also said that if Admiral Dewey should pass through Jersey City on his way to Washington steps would be taken to make the occasion a memorable event in the annals of the city.

Carnegie Steel Company to Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—United States Treasurer Roberts to-day received a telegram from Pittsburg, Penn., stating that the Carnegie Steel Company had subscribed $1,000 to the Dewey home fund. The actual amount of cash so far received for this fund is $17,358.

CUBAN JUDGES APPOINTED.

Governor General Brooke Nominates Natives for Various Courts.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—Gov. Gen. Brooke has made numerous appointments of Judges throughout the island. All the appointees are Cubans. The Havana appointments are:

President, Frederico Martinez Quintana; President of the Criminal Court, Julio Cardenas; Criminal Magistrates, Juan O'Farrell Montalvo, Joaquin Demestre, Narciso Garcia Menocal, Josée Maria Aguirre, and Fernando Freyre de Andrade; Civil Magistrates, Francisco Guiral, Manuel Jaime, Rafael Mayelagan, and Ramon Perez Trujillo; Presidents of the Provincial Courts, José Cabarrocas Horta, Santa Clara; Gabriel Fonceda, Pinar del Rio; José Maria Gispert, Santiago; Urbane Sanches Hechavarria, Puerto Principe, and José Antonio Pichardo.

GEN. GARCIA'S OPINIONS.

Suppression of the Paper El Reconcentrado Criticised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Gen. Carlos Garcia said to-day that he considered the suppression of the Havana Reconcentrado to be a serious mistake. "It was the Spanish custom," he said, "to arrest editors and suppress their papers for daring to criticise Spanish methods, and it would seem from Gen. Ludlow's action that he is pursuing the Spanish policy which has been justly denounced in the United States. Besides this act on the part of the military authorities will be construed by many Cubans to mean that the civil authorities are mere figureheads, and will no doubt produce bad feeling. The civil laws in Cuba are ample to punish people who commit libel. I admit I do not know all the facts, but I do know that to be consistent Gen. Ludlow will have to suppress other Cuban papers that have criticised Gen. Brooke's appointees. I know Gen. Ludlow and admire him, and I take it that he has been imposed upon. What would the people of the United States say if the authorities should suppress a newspaper for abusing, justly or unjustly, the Administration? There can be no independence or personal liberty without free speech and a free press."

Reconcentrado Editors Released.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—The editorial staff of the Reconcentrado, recently suspended, has been released on signing a promise not to engage in journalistic work.

POLITICAL EDUCATION IN CUBA.

A Native Committee Undertakes to Enlighten the People.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—A Cuban committee has started out with the intention of giving the natives free instruction on certain points. The members of the committee say a definite form of government for the island will soon be determined upon, and they urge every citizen to learn to write at least. They point out that there is no question now of fighting for independence, but that every man must say clearly what he wishes in regard to the future of the island. They suggest that the people will have only themselves to blame if, on account of apathy, they have to confess themselves incapable of social and political regeneration.

Missionaries to Go to Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

EUREKA, Ill. Aug. 2.—The Mission Board of the Christian Church in the United States is making active preparations to carry on mission work in the newly acquired territory of Cuba. Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Menges, now of this State, will leave for Cuba in a few weeks, where they will take up duties as missionaries. They will be followed in a short time by Mr. and Mrs. Howell McPherson of Buffalo, N. Y., who expect to be at their post of duty by Nov. 1. All of the above named have been at one time residents in this city or have attended school here.

Brooke Wants Refuse Crematories.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Gen. Brooke has made requisition upon the War Department for a large number of crematories to destroy all the refuse of the camps in Cuba. This precaution has been found absolutely necessary to prevent the spread of disease.

Volunteer Enlistments Number 8,622.

WASHINGTON

FEVER UNDER CONTROL

No Deaths Reported Yesterday from Hampton, Va.

REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS

Strict Quarantine Maintained — The Cases in Santiago — Study of the Germs Without Result So Far.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Advices received by Surgeon General Wyman up to 9 o'clock to-night from Hampton show that the only change in the yellow fever situation is the addition of four suspected cases to those already reported. These have been sent from the camp to the hospital. This information and the additional statement that there has not been a death since 7 o'clock last night, and that the situation there is very favorable, was received from Gov. P. T. Woodfin of the Soldiers' Home. He also wired that he is quite sure the pestilence will be stamped out. From Dr. White, who has general charge at Hampton, but who remains away from the institution, word came that the situation is unchanged.

Gov. Woodfin has prepared a list of all the members of the home who have been furloughed since July 22, at the same time giving their destination. This will be telegraphed to Surgeon Gen. Wyman, and will be made public, thus enabling municipalities where the inmates may be found to detain them for a reasonable length of time. Dr. Wyman has sent dispatches to the Health Commissioner of Baltimore and the President of the Board of Health of Richmond, asking them what measures are being taken regarding refugees from the home at Hampton or the adjoining town of Phoebus. The doctor thinks it is of the utmost importance that all such persons should be kept under close observation for ten days following their departure, particularly those who stopped over night in either place. Replies have been received from both places, showing the Surgeon General the activity of the officials interested and their ability to cope with the situation.

Just before the close of the War Department a final decision was reached to send the troops from Fort Monroe to Battery Point, Del. Surgeon General Wyman objected to locating the troops so far south, but Gen. Merritt held that it would be fatal in case any of the men were infected to take them North.

The removal of troops from Fort Monroe and the officers and their families, it is expected, will begin to-morrow, when a passenger steamer is scheduled to leave at 2 o'clock for Cape Charles. A barge with cars is expected to go to the reservation to-morrow to take the baggage and equipment of troops over to Cape Charles. The quarantine ship Jamestown, anchored in the waters of the bay, will be made a sort of half-way landing place, where persons and supplies may be landed from Norfolk and other places and then shipped to Old Point by launch, thence to be sent to Hampton.

Dr. Wyman, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, received a dispatch from Surgeon Pettus at Fort Monroe tonight saying there was nothing suspicious there. A train left this afternoon for Richmond with about one hundred people. All were inspected before boarding the train and were made to prove that they had not been exposed to infection. A steam launch is patrolling the water front and guards are being sworn in as fast as they can be obtained.

A dispatch from Dr. Wasdin says a house inspection of the worst portion of Phoebus discloses nothing. The dispatch adds: "Suspicious case of last night verified. No new cases at the home to-day. One desperate." Dr. Wasdin said he will start to-morrow to canvass fifteen hundred of the inmates, then to disinfect the rookeries, (presumably those at Phoebus.)

Two volunteer surgeons to-day tendered their services to Gen. Wyman for duty in the infected district. They are the acting assistant surgeon in Vicksburg, Miss., and Assistant Surgeon John F. Anderson of New York. Dr. Frank Donaldson of New York, an immune who has seen service in Cuba, left this evening for Newport News under orders from Dr. Wyman.

HAMPTON, Va., Aug. 2.—"No deaths, and no new cases," is the official report from the Soldiers' Home to-night. The homes of two suspects in the town of Phoebus were quarantined to-day, but the authorities of that town are not satisfied that there are yellow fever cases. A telephone message from the Soldiers' Home Hospital this evening, however, stated that two more cases of the scourge had been discovered in Phoebus. Hampton is still free from the disease, and Dr. White of the Marine Hospital Service, who is in charge of the town's quarantine arrangements, is confident that it will be kept out.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 2.—In so far as Norfolk is concerned there are no new developments with reference to the yellow fever situation. The rigid quarantine measures which have been put into effect and the unanimity of action on the part of the different health authorities of the State and city have done much toward restoring confidence. It is not believed here by those in the best position to know that the fever will reach Norfolk, and the temporary fear which almost paralyzed citizens and killed business when the startling news from the Soldiers' Home first reached here is gradually wearing away, and business is being resumed.

When the Quarantine Inspectors met the express train on the Norfolk and Western Railroad this morning they found on board thirteen passengers, bound to Norfolk, who could not give a satisfactory account of themselves required by the health authorities of the city. The train was held for two hours at Tuckers, about five miles out from Norfolk, and finally the car containing the persons referred to was detached from the train, to be sent back to Richmond.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Newbill, President of the Board of Health, received from Gov. Woodfin of the home the following dispatch: "Please release Old Dominion steamer Hampton Roads for freight boat. Must have medicines and provisions. If entirely shut off I cannot control my men." This dispatch, together with a similar one from Col. Guenther at Old Point, was turned over to Dr. Lynch, as the quarantine officer, and to-day it was decided to send all necessary provisions and medicines on a Government tug from the navy yard.

YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

Secretary Root and Gen. Miles Discuss the Latter's Plan to Move the Troops North.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The War Department is watching with great solicitude the progress of yellow fever at Santiago. Reports received yesterday were more encouraging, but it is realized that there is still danger in the situation. It was learned that as late as July 8 Gen. Miles formally recommended the removal of the United States troops now quartered at Santiago to some port on the northern coast of America.

It is said that the rate of infection among the soldiers at Santiago is greater at this time, in proportion to the number of men present, than it was last year. Gen. Miles, it is understood, called attention to this fact in his recommendation, and urged it as one reason for the prompt removal of the men to the north. His recommendations have not been carried out yet, but to-day Secretary Root and Gen. Miles had a conference on the subject.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 2.—Four cases of yellow fever have been reported in the last four days, all the victims being American civilians. One case occurred in the Cosmopolitan Club. Gen. Wood believes there is little danger of the increase of the disease, as nearly all the people either are immune through having had the fever, or are isolated outside the town. The quarantine restrictions of the port and municipality are observed strictly. Gen. Wood and his staff are in the city.

The health of the troops at Songo remains good. Gen. Wood will leave in a few days for Puerto Principe to inspect that division of his department.

STUDY OF YELLOW FEVER GERMS.

Has Been Carried On for Two Years by the Government—No Results.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The present outbreak of yellow fever at the Hampton Soldiers' Home will give the Army Medical Corps an excellent opportunity to extend an investigation they have been prosecuting for two years past into the nature of yellow fever and the best modes of combating it. The Marine Hospital Service, which is in charge of the quarantine in the infected district, has been doing similar work, and Dr. Wasdin, the surgeon placed as an expert in the Hampton Home, is one of the two Marine Hospital surgeons who recently returned from Cuba, where they studied the disease in its permanent home, and made collections of cultures for future study in the Washington laboratory.

The medical world at present is generally of the opinion that the specific bacillus of yellow fever has not yet been identified. Recently the announcement was made by Saranelli, an Italian physician, that he had segregated the germ of yellow fever, and this claim was later confirmed by a Brazilian bacteriologist after a somewhat less exhaustive research.

Surgeon General Sternberg of the army, who is regarded as one of the foremost American bacteriologists, made a close study of the subject, and isolated a bacillus which he did not claim was the specific germ of yellow fever, but one worthy of closer study, calling it for convenience the "bacillus X." The Army Medical Museum, under Gen. Sternberg's directions, took up the subject, and Dr. Reed and Dr. Carroll recently issued a preliminary note on their investigations, in which they declared that so far as determined the bacillus of Saranelli and the bacillus X of Gen. Sternberg were identical in their general form and their effects on the lower animals, and that both seemed to be identical or very closely allied with the bacillus of hog cholera. The lesions produced by the three germs were the same, and samples of the suspected fever germs submitted to some of the experts in agricultural chemistry and animal industry were pronounced to be the germ of hog cholera.

This seemed to leave the question open, but Drs. Reed and Carroll are continuing their researches with the hope of locating the active principle of yellow fever, whatever it is. Meantime Dr. Doty, the Health Officer at New York, claims to have confirmed Saranelli's discovery, and is carrying on a series of curative experiments with a serum for the destruction of the Saranelli germ. The army medical officers say, however, that no germ which can stand a temperature of 361 degrees below zero can be the germ of yellow fever, which is known to cease its ravages on the appearance of frost. The Saranelli germ was recently submerged in frozen air and came out in good order.

The report of Drs. Wasdin and Geddings of the Marine Hospital in their Cuban researches has not yet been made public, but is understood they agree with Saranelli.

American Marine Stricken in Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—The American barracks at Cienfuegos are being removed to Casa Caballeros, a suburb noted for its healthfulness. For the first time in many years Cienfuegos passed through July without a case of yellow fever being reported. One case of yellow fever has appeared among the marines here at the same place in which the disease appeared before. The naval authorities have frequently been warned that the marines are located in the worst part of the city in which to quarter men. The man stricken with the disease has been isolated, and it is expected that he will recover.

THE METEOR WINS AGAIN.

Beats the Bona at Cowes — Britannia Gave Up — Emperor William's Cup Won by the Gertrude.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 2.—Brilliant weather prevailed at the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron to-day. The prize competed for was £100, and the course sailed over was the Queen's Cup Course, Meteor winning the race.

A grand start was made in a light east-southeast wind. The yachts crossed the line in the following order:

Meteor, Britannia, Bona, Satanita, and Rainbow.

Britannia drew ahead, but on returning from the westward Meteor led, with Bona second, and Britannia close up.

Meteor finished the first round at 1:25:05. Bona finished the second round at 1:55:01. As the yachts passed Cowes Meteor was eleven minutes ahead of Britannia. At this point Britannia gave up the race.

Meteor finished at 5:40.

In addition to the race in which Meteor took part, fourteen yachts started in a race for a cup presented by Emperor William for schooners and yawls of forty tons. The race finally resulted in the yawl Gertrude, owned by John B. Fleuret, winning the first prize; Lord Iveagh's schooner Cetonia taking second prize, and Cecil Quentin's yawl Cicely third prize.

The remarkable victory of the Meteor over the Bona proves that the former is the best racing yacht in England. English yachtsmen are beginning to feel grave doubt as to the chances of the Shamrock.

The Prince of Wales, in proposing the health of Emperor William at the banquet of the Royal Yacht Squadron yesterday, after congratulating him on the Meteor's victory, said all yachtsmen would share in the regret that the Emperor, in consequence of other engagements, had been unable to accept the Queen's invitation to stay at Osborne House during regatta week.

The Emperor wired to the Sailing Committee at Cowes the following reply to the congratulations on the Meteor's victory in the race for the Queen's Cup:

"Sincerest thanks for kind wishes. So sorry the Empress's mishap forbade my being present. Am overjoyed at winning my grandmother's trophy. The handicap time allowance to the Britannia was simply appalling. WILHELM. Kiel."

J. B. Robinson, the South African millionaire, and his family have arrived here on a magnificent 700-ton yacht, La Belle Sauvage. There are brilliant entertainments and parties on all sides.

KIEL, Aug. 2.—Emperor William, on the receipt last night of the news of the victory of his yacht Meteor in the race for the Queen's Cup, yesterday, off the Isle of Wight, when she defeated the Prince of Wales's Britannia, communicated the information to the warships here by flashlight from the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

THE GLENCAIRN WINS AGAIN.

But One More Race to be Sailed for the Seawanhaka Cup.

DORVAL, Quebec, Aug. 2.—To-day was another Glencairn day, the Canadian boat winning her second and the fourth race for the Seawanhaka Cup. During the race there were all kinds of breezes, from east to west and from north to south, and it was difficult to say at times just which boat had the advantage as to wind. Undoubtedly Duggan's seamanship told well to-day in placing the Glencairn 5 minutes 39 seconds ahead of the American challenger at the finish.

The Constance succeeded in crossing the line first at 1:55:25. The Glencairn followed two seconds later, crept into the windward position, ran up a reaching jib, took the Constance's wind away, and left her standing. Her sails, however, soon began to fill up again, and she ran under the Glencairn's stern, but the Glencairn got ahead and remained so up to the first buoy, which she rounded 1 minute 56 seconds ahead of the Constance.

From the first to the second buoy it was a beat to windward, and the Glencairn rounded the second buoy of the first round 2 minutes 38 seconds ahead of the American boat.

The Glencairn completed the first round 3 minutes 7 seconds ahead of her rival. By the time the boats were running for the first buoy on the second round the wind had gone half way round the compass, and it was a reach sail to starboard. The rain came down, and it was difficult to see the boats in the mist. It was soon apparent, however, that the Constance was gaining on her rival, and when she rounded the first buoy she had reduced the gap between her and the Glencairn by 26 seconds. The wind, however, kept dropping little by little, and the Glencairn again gained 1 minute 2 seconds on the leg around the second buoy.

The storm was increasing, but it could be seen that the Constance was again gaining, and in completing the last leg of the second round she reduced the Glencairn's lead by 24 seconds.

After turning the starting buoy and reaching up to the first buoy on the last round the Constance evidently miscalculated in some way, as the Glencairn simply appeared to run away from her, and rounded the buoy 7 minutes 23 seconds ahead, having gained 4 minutes 18 seconds on the leg.

The Constance, however, made a gain of 2 minutes and 3 seconds on the eighth leg. The Glencairn rounded the second buoy on the last round at 4:04:05, being 5 minutes 20 seconds ahead of the Constance. The Canadian boat did not have such a favorable leg for the last, but placed an additional 19 seconds between her and the Constance, finishing at 4:15:15, winning the race by 5 minutes 39 seconds.

The Canadian boat's supporters now feel that there is every chance of the cup remaining here for another year.

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

The Horses Ran in a Sea of Mud and the Going Was Poor.

A BAD DAY FOR FAVORITES

Only One of the Six Managed to Win First Money—A Close Finish in the Handicap for All Ages.

The general public was again at sea in its attempt to pick winners at Brighton Beach yesterday, for only one of the six favorites of the day managed to get home safe with first money. It was one of those disagreeable, uncomfortable days that the patrons of Brighton Beach were accustomed to several years ago, but which have worried them only on rare occasions this year, and taken all together it was a very much disgruntled crowd that left the track after the last race.

Before the first race was started it began to rain slightly, and by the time the horses were called to the post for the second race there were numerous flashes of lightning and a heavier rainstorm. The rain came down in torrents after the second race, and at post time for the third race the track was a sea of mud. It was fetlock deep when the signal for the start was given, and was in poor condition for the rest of the afternoon.

The programme as it stood originally, was light enough, but it was made worse by numerous scratches before the day was over. Two three-horse races, each of which was practically a two-horse affair, and a four-horse race did not make the task of selecting winners easier. The fourth race, a handicap at a mile, in which Galathee, St. Clair, and The Elector started, furnished the best race of the day, but the finish was so close that many thought St. Clair had won instead of Galathee, which the judges selected as the winner, and these showed their disapproval of the decision by loud hisses and cat-calls. St. Clair led almost all of the way, and from the head of the stretch to the finish Galathee fought it out head and head with him.

Maxine beat Box easily in the fifth race at a mile, and old Maurice romped home an easy winner in the sixth.

Her Ladyship, the favorite in the first race, looked a sure winner half way down the stretch, but Mitchell did not put up a good ride on her, and Lady of the Vale came up and beat her out a neck. Mitchell was called upon by the stewards for an explanation and when he told them that the filly was stopping fast under him, he was dismissed with a reprimand and cautioned not to try for grand stand finishes. Elfin Conig won the second race easily, and Peace had an easy victory in the third.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second, and $25 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09 1-5.
1—Lady of the Vale, J. Hyland's b. f., by Rayon d'Or-Lady Violet, 107 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Dupee)
2—Her Ladyship, J. L. Holland's b. f., 112, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Mitchell)
3—Musette, J. S. Ferguson's ch. f., 107, 15 to 1..(Coyle)

Beautiful, 107, 30 to 1, (Slack;) Lady Uncas, 114, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Laureatea, 112, 10 to 1, (Taral,) and Liebe, 107, 4 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16 2-5.
1—Elfin Conig, C. L. Bailey's blk. c., by Tea Tray-Estelle, 104 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Van Kuren)
2—Cheesestraw, P. J. Miles's ch. f., 102, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Mitchell)
3—Gold Or, H. D. Brown's ch. f., 102, 3 to 1..(Taral)
4—Kentucky, C. T. Patterson's blk c., 120, 5 to 1.....(Dupee)

Won easily by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 1-5.
1—Peace, Fred Foster's ch. f., 3 years, by Midlothian-Turmoil, 97 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Dupee)
2—Star of Bethlehem, H. Gibson, Jr.'s, ch. g., 4, 113, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Cogswell)
3—Touraine, Charles Oxx's ch. g., 3, 91, 6 to 1..(Absher)

Athy, 96, 8 to 1, (Moody;) Florence Clarke, 88, 8 to 1, (Setley;) Doctor Parker, 108, 8 to 1, (Slack;) Dave S., 110, 6 to 1, (Clay;) Ninety Cents, 99, (Kuhn;) Big Indian, 105, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Talcanasse, 107, 5 to 1, (Mitchell;) Temperator, 101, 6 to 1, (Makin,) and Musician, 101, 100 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 4-5.
1—Galathee, P. Dunne's ch. c., 3 years, by Judge Murray-Glidaga, 100 pounds, 6 to 5 and out.....(Mitchell)
2—St. Clair, T. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 3, 122, 11 to 10.....(Maher)
3—The Elector, Brown & Ward's br. h., 112, 5 to 2.....(Peterman)

Won in a drive by a nose; fifteen lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won more than two races since June 15. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:43 1-5.
1—Maxine, A. J. Stemler & Co.'s br. m., 5 years, by Maxim-Fleurette, 109 pounds, even money.(Shaw)
2—Box, W. Showaltear's ch. h., 5, 114, 4 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Rappahannock, J. A. Bennet's ch. h., 4, 114, 25 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won handily by a length; thirty lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, that have not won in 1899; selling allowances, and 15 pounds below the scale. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51 3-5.
1—Maurice, W. M. Barrick's b. h., aged, by Rayon d'Or-Maurine, 111 pounds, 8 to 1 and even money.....(Mitchell)
2—Free Lance, G. W. Meehan's ch. h., 5, 111, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clay)
3—Twinkler, Murphy & Campbell's b. h., 111, 12 to 1.....(Shaw)

Hanwell, 111, 12 to 1, (Forbes;) Mariti, 101, 8 to 1, (Cosgrove;) Charagrace, 108, 12 to 1, (McDermot;) Rinaldo, 108, 8 to 5, (Maher;) Bob White, 108, 10 to 1, (Kuhn;) Momentum, 111, 10 to 1, (Dupee;) Acrobat, 108, 5 to 1, (Neville,) and Christabella, 106, 100 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Silver Garter	107	Kilarma 94
Kitchener	106	Prestige 93
Mynheer	100	Pegasus 90
Innovator	98	Miss Dede 85
Beverage	94	Maidstone 85

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Bannockburn	126	Latson	106
Imp	123	Maid of Harlem	98
Knight of the Garter	112	Barataria	87
The Devil	108		

THIRD RACE.—The Montauk Stakes, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Stuart	117	Trumpet	117
Plucky	117	Sturdam	117
Water King	117	Magnificent	110
All Gold	117	Erwin	110
Gonfalon	117		

FOURTH RACE.—The Glen Cove Handicap, for three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth.

Fly by Night	117	Lackland	103
King Barleycorn	110	Sir Hubert	102
Hilee	106	Brahmin	93

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Intrusive	116	Bishop Reed	101
Dan Rice	105	Pacemaker	101
Handcuff	105	Hard Knot	99
The Elector	105	Rare Perfume	86

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages. Five furlongs.

Leedsville	114	Ben Blue	109
Aurelian	114	Athy	109
Floronso	114	Effie Haggerty	109
Ronda	114	Sharpless	109
Momentum	114	Chivalrous	106
Jonah	111	Chanler	106
Dalton	111	Waterhouse	106
Buffoon	111	Pearsall	106
Red Spider	111	Kilarma	106
Gar Ovon	111	Emden	104
Rossifer	111	Our Annie	104
Utopia	111	Ree Mitchell	104
Uncle Louis	111	Onondaga's Pride	104
Castlebar	111	Lepida	104
Ben Lodi	109	Glad Hand	104
Belle of Holmdel	109	Lady Harriet	104
Orenburg	109	Lamity	104
Leon d'Or	109	Fatalist	84
Chartless	109	Give and Take	84
Forsooth	109		

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 2.—To-day's races resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Sakhrat, 115 pounds, (O'Leary,) 3 to 5, first; Hindus, 115, (Spencer,) 5 to 1, second; Post Haste, 115, (Sims,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:08¾. King Bramble and King Dellis also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Don de Oro, 119 pounds, (O'Leary,) 1 to 3, first; Azucena, 106, (Spencer,) 4½ to 1, second; Laverock, 114, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:50¾.

THIRD RACE.—Hendrie Stakes; one mile and a sixteenth. May Hempstead, 121 pounds, (Turner,) 1 to 8, first; Country Dance, 109, (Spencer,) 15 to 1, second; Lady Lindsay, 109, (Burns,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:48½. Toddle Ladie also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One Mile and a sixteenth. Arquebus, 106 pounds, (Spencer,) 8 to 5, first; Mariti, 104, (Burns,) 4 to 5, second; Great Neck, 107, (O'Leary,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:49.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a half, six hurdles. Julius Caesar, 145 pounds, (Sprague,) even, first; Eli Kendig, 136, (Moxley,) 12 to 1, second; Kinvara, 133, (J. Johnson,) 8½ to 1, third. Time—2:50. Three Forks also started.

To-day's Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five and a half furlongs. Candas, 116 pounds; Chappaqua, Meddlesome, Jerry Hunt, 111 each; Lightning Express, 107; Ostra, 103; Passe Partout, 100; K. C. B., Incandescent, 98 each; Rose O'Lee, 93.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Charentus, 115 pounds; Batten, 114; Survivor, Buela, 110 each; Hold On, 107.

THIRD RACE.—The Kearney Stakes; six furlongs. Sanders, Swiftmas, Kinnikinic, 125 pounds each; Dr. Eichberg, 116; Lady Lindsay, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. McMeekin, 116 pounds; Big Gun, 107; Toddy, Hansborough, Barney F., 101 each; Villa V., 98.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Myth, Blueaway, 110 pounds each; Athamas, Cabrillo, 107 each; Terrene, 104; Trianon, 101; Mariti, 99; Cathedral, 97.

HARNESS RACES AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Searchlight to-day paced the three fastest heats of the season—2:03¼, 2:04¼, and 2:04—and clipped a half second off his record. The 2:04 pace, despite the fast time, was won by Searchlight apparently without an effort. The official time by quarters of the first heat was 0:30¼, 1:01, 1:29¼, 2:03¾. A protest was at once raised against the time, it being claimed that the heat was made in 2:02¼, the half being 0:59½, instead of 1:01. This was the time caught by a number of horsemen. The protest was not regarded, however, and the quarter of a second keeps Searchlight in the 2:04 class.

Summary:

2:10 Pace.—Purse $2,000, (postponed from Tuesday.)

The Maid, b. m., by Hal Index, (Curtis)	11	8	3	11	1	1	1	
Ace, b. h., (Kinney)	10	3	1	1	4	4	2	
Eyelet, g. m., (Kenney)	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	
William Mc., blk. g., (Green)	1	2	10	4	2	3	3	
Arbutiskin, b. h., (James)	2	6	8	5	10	ro		
Hydrogen, b. h., (McCarthy)	7	10	5	6	3	ro		
Fanny Dillard, b. m., (Shank)	9	11	4	3	5	ro		
Fire Gilt, ch. g., (O'Neill)	6	4	11	10	8	ro		
Split Silk, ch. m., (Marks)	5	5	6	7	6	ro		
Minnie Irene, s. m., (Swisher)	4	7	7	8	9	ro		
Donnogh, b. h., (Curry)	8	9	9	9	dr			

Time—2:07¼; 2:07¼; 2:06¾; 2:00; 2:05¾; 2:07¾; 2:08¾.

2:04 Pace.—Purse $2,000.

Searchlight, b. h., by Dark Night, (McCarthy)	1	1	1
Anaconda, b. g., (McHenry)	2	5	2
Frank Bogash, b. h., (Bogash)	6	2	3
Directly, blk. h., (West)	3	3	6
Bessie Bonehill, g. m., (Dickerson)	4	4	4
Chehalis, blk. h., (O'Neill)	5	dis	

Time—2:03¼; 2:04¾; 2:04.

2:24 Trot.—Purse $3,000.

The Queen, blk. m., by Chimes, (Geers)	1	1	1
Owyhee, b. h., (McHenry)	2	2	2
Chain Shot, b. g., (Laabs)	5	3	3
Amiss, b. m., (Middleton)	3	6	4
Escobar, br. h., (Miller)	4	5	5
Princess, b. m., (Doble)	7	4	7
Jean Lee, br. m., (Tucker)	6	7	9
Tesla, b. g., (Stuart)	8	8	6
Ed Winter, b. h., (McDowell)	9	9	8

Time—2:10¼; 2:12¼; 2:12½.

2:12 Trot.—Purse $3,000.

Bonatella, b. m., by Rostock Cossack, (Ames)	1	6	8	1	1
Altoka, ro. h., (Chandler)	4	2	1	2	3
Dr. Leek, ch. g., (McHenry)	8	1	7	7	4
Tudor Chimes, b.g., (Geers)	6	8	3	3	2
Carlyle Carne, g. g., (McDowell)	3	4	2	4	6
George Ann, b. m., (Noble)	2	3	4	5	7
Piloten, b. m., (Conklyn)	5	7	5	6	8
Ruby, br. m., (Kinney)	7	5	6	8	7

Time—2:10¾; 2:10¾; 2:13; 2:10¼; 2:11¼.

Results at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 2.—Racing results to-day:

2:15 Class.—Pace; purse $500.

The Shah, b. g., by Thorr	4	1	1	1
Journeyman, b. s.	1	3	5	3
Uncle Tom, b. g.	9	2	3	2
Ralphone, b. m.	2	8	4	4
Colbath, b. g.	8	5	2	7
Mercury Wilkes, ch. s.	3	8	4	9
American Girl, c. m.	6	4	7	5
George K., br. g.	5	7	8	8
Delto, b. g.	7	9	9	6

Time—2:11¼; 2:11¼; 2:14; 2:12¾.

2:14 Class.—Trot; purse $500.

Lecco, blk. s., by Bonnie Boy	1	1	1	
Green Brino, b. s.	3	5	2	
Celibate, b. g.	2	4	7	
Little Dick, br. g.	5	2	8	
Much Ado, b. g.	6	3	4	
Nicola, b. g.	4	7	5	
Confessor, g. g.	7	8	3	
White Points, b. g.	8	6	6	

Time—2:12¼; 2:12¾; 2:12¾.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Maxine, ch. m., by William L.	1	1	1	
Marion G., b. m.	2	2	5	
Majorie, b. m.	6	4	2	
Masie Sidney, b. m.	3	6	3	
Island Wilkes, br. s.	5	3	4	
Libby C., b. m.	4	5	6	

Time—2:09½; 2:13¾; 2:14¾.

Trotting at Lexington.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ky., Aug. 2.—This was the second day of the fair and trotting races here. The events proved interesting contests. Results:

FIRST RACE.—2:27 class. Purse, $400. Miss Fitch won, Leonora second; others distanced. Winner's best time, 2:29½.

SECOND RACE.—Yearling trot. Purse, $150. Ruth Paddock won, Judge Sullivan second, Esther B. third. Winner's best time, 1:23¼.

Brood Mare Roseville Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 2.—The brood mare Roseville, by Feform, dam Albia, by Alarm, owned by William C. Whitney and kept at his Fayette County farm, is dead. She was the dam of Ben Brush and others and was purchased from Clay & Woodford at a large price. A suckling colt left by her is full sister to Ben Brush.

A Filly Born to Queen Alix.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 2.—Queen Alix, who once held the world's record for trotters, 2:03¾, has given birth to a handsome bay filly, by Sable Wilkes, at F. C. Sayles's stock farm in this city.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS WIN.

Martin and Reiff First and Second for Rottingdean Plate.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—At the Brighton August meeting to-day Lord William Beresford's Blacksmith, ridden by "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, won the Rottingdean Plate.

L. Reiff, another American, rode Richard Croker's Salina and finished second.

This race is of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds. Four horses ran on the Two-Year-Old Course. (about five furlongs.)

CHESS CHAMPION BY MAIL.

Result of a Tournament Begun in 1896 and Just Completed.

COLLINSVILLE, Conn., Aug. 2.—In a correspondence chess tournament conducted by the Pillsbury National Correspondence Chess Association, with headquarters at Chicago, J. E. Eaton of this place has won the championship of the New England division, which carries with it a gold medal and a silver cup given by the association.

The tournament began in 1896, with 117 entries from eight divisions distributed over the United States. In the series of ten games played by Mr. Eaton the time taken to the longest game was eleven months. The champions of each division, as soon as they are declared, are to play for the National championship. A third National tournament and a match with Canada having 100 players on a side are now in progress. The third National tournament has 121 contestants, and is the largest correspondence chess tournament ever conducted in the United States, if not in the world.

Australians Win at Cricket.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Marylebone Cricket Club, in the match game of cricket with the Australian eleven, which began at Lords Monday, were all out to-day in their second innings, for 151 runs. In their first innings, concluded Monday, the Marylebone players were all out for 258 runs. The Australians yesterday in their first innings were all out for 319 runs. The Australians won by nine wickets.

Woman's Sudden Death at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—Hester Wilkeyson of 313 Broadway, Brooklyn, died suddenly here this evening of heart disease. She was a guest of the Rev. William Hamilton of the Third Street Methodist Church of Brooklyn. She had been to the beach and walked home. As she reached the cottage she stood on the porch and remarked she did not feel well. She entered and died in a few minutes. She was about sixty years of age.

A BIG TENNIS SURPRISE

W. A. Larned, the Veteran Player, Beaten by J. D. Pell of Columbia.

LOST THREE STRAIGHT SETS

Leo E. Ware, Alfred Codman, and M. D. Whitman Among the Other Winners on the Meadow Club's Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The former Long Island lawn tennis championships were revived here to-day on the courts of the Meadow Club. The morning matches were started promptly, and there was a large gathering about the courts to witness the play of the experts who are entered here. There was an abundance of excellent sport.

The most sensational match of the year up to the present time, and one which will set the tongues of the sharps wagging for some time occurred early in the day. To the astonishment of all the cracks W. A. Larned, the famous veteran player who has been ranked as a probable winner of the National Tournament at Newport, was defeated by James D. Pell, a Columbia College player, in three straight sets. When play was begun the court on which Larned and Pell were playing was soon surrounded by a crowd, and the veteran was looked upon as an easy winner of the match. Larned played without his usual speed in the first set and apparently carelessly. The men scored their games evenly up to 7—6, with Larned leading. At this point Pell showed a burst of brilliant play that lasted until the close of the match. He pulled out the next three games of the set and won by the score of 9—7.

It was only when Larned endeavored to cut into Pell's play that he seemed to realize the task which confronted him. Time after time he forced his opponent's backhand stroke, only to find it accurate and equal to every demand. Pell did not try to go to the net to any extent, but contented himself with remaining near his base line and passing his famous adversary whenever the opportunity offered. He seldom missed a chance, and was repeatedly enabled to score on Larned's poor returns, which frequently landed in the net or beyond the court lines. When it was seen that Larned was defeated, much regret was expressed on the part of the onlookers, as the veteran is a prime favorite. No one takes the defeat more keenly than does Larned himself, and he talks to-night of abandoning all thought of entering in the tournament at Newport for the National title. This will be deplored if he adheres to his decision. It is said that he has been suffering from rheumatism, and his defeat is attributed to that.

The struggle between Codman, the Longwood expert, and young Edward P. Larned proved to be one of the most exciting matches of the day. Codman was supposed to have an easy drawing in this youthful player, but the rules were not in accordance with this estimate. Young Larned has developed fast net play to a high degree, and he fought out every point with Codman close to the barrier. He was frequently able to pass the Bostonian, and he volleyed with accuracy and good effect. Codman took the first set, but Larned won the second and third sets by even a better score. Then the Longwood player pulled out the fourth set after Larned had taken the lead, and he won the fifth and deci

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE CLEVELAND BOYCOTT.

The people of the City of Cleveland are on trial at the bar of their own self-respect. They will be condemned to despise themselves and forever hang their heads in the presence of their independent fellow-countrymen if they continue to submit to the degradation of being controlled in their goings and comings and in their daily business by a gang of criminals calling themselves labor leaders who, having been forced to discontinue the use of dynamite and the murder of women as a means of gaining their ends, have now placed a boycott upon every person in Cleveland who rides upon the street cars of the company whose employment they have left and whose business they are trying to destroy.

It was not demonstrated while the cause of the strike of street railway employes was under discussion that their demands were so altogether reasonable and just as to enlist the general public sympathy upon their side; and they speedily proceeded to acts of lawlessness and violence that put them at once outside the pale of sympathetic consideration. Their present tactics of compelling merchants to refuse to sell goods to persons who use the company's cars are so unbearably high-handed that they can be looked on only as enemies of society.

It never was true and never will be true that strikers have a right, either legal or moral, to use the public as a club to cudgel their employers into submission. They become outlaws when they destroy the business and take away the liberties of an entire community. The wonder is that the people of Cleveland show themselves so contemptibly supine and wanting in the qualities of manhood. A community that will permit strikers to terrorize a druggist into refusing to sell medicines for the sick and the dying because the doctor who wrote the prescription had been boycotted for riding on the street cars must be to some extent made up of poltroons. If the merchants of Cleveland and their customers have not the hearts of chickens they will break this boycott without delay.

THE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Somewhat prematurely, as it seems to us, the subject of a Presidential nomination by the Gold Democrats next year has come up for discussion. The Washington Star invites the Gold Democrats to vote directly for the Republican candidates. In that way, it reasons, they will make their votes count double against Bryanism, while an independent candidacy might imperil the sound-money cause by dividing the forces that defend it.

This simple plan is not everywhere acclaimed as the wisest and best for the Gold Democrats. The Staunton (Va.) Daily News passes this criticism upon it:

> The Gold Democrats have some questions to ask the Republicans before they pull any more chestnuts out of the fire for them: Why did you not, in the last Congress, propose and vigorously push some legislation to fix the gold standard irrevocably for six years at least? Why did you not try to put the greenbacks in such a position that they could no longer operate to drain gold out of the Treasury, and why did you not offer some plan to supply a safe, flexible bank currency that would remove the incentive to crazes for some kind of abundant cheap money? Having disappointed the Gold Democrats in all these matters at the last session of Congress, finally, what do you propose to do at the coming session to put the country on a sound basis that needs no artificial props to keep it sound?
>
> When the Gold Democrats see you do something to win their respect will be time enough to ask them to help you.

The Washington Star will find no answer to these questions. There is no answer to them save that the Republican Party miserably failed to do its duty. The tariff was not an issue in the campaign of 1896, yet Mr. McKINLEY's first care when he took the Presidential office was to summon Congress in special session to McKinleyize the tariff. The currency, the establishment of the gold standard, the breaking of the endless chain of greenbacks by which the Treasury is so easily drained of gold, were put off as secondary matters. There was no hurry about them.

The Republican Party has many defects, but none is so despicable and dangerous or so effective in depriving the party of the confidence of prudent men as its notorious propensity to treat National questions of great weight and moment solely from the point of view of party advantage. The Republican leaders know that in the silver question they have an issue upon which they can sweep the country so long as it can be kept alive. They are willing, therefore, to keep it alive for their benefit, recklessly imperiling the business and the honor of the Nation. Mr. REED says that he doesn't see anything the matter with the currency. There is and always will be something the matter with it until it has been established on the safe gold basis that has been adopted by the greatest commercial nations of the earth. When that has been done it will not be in the power of any President of Populist proclivities whom accident may fling into the Executive chair to unsettle the business of the whole country by a backward step.

It is still too early, however, to discuss the policy of the Gold Democrats in the next campaign. In 1896 there was a necessity for the nomination of a Democratic ticket representing the old and genuine faith. There were some States where it was feared that Democrats would be most reluctant to vote directly for Republican candidates. The Palmer and Buckner ticket supplied a comfortable refuge, and kept them from voting for BRYAN.

Conditions may be very different next year. The Indianapolis Democrats will certainly want the gold standard in the platform and in the convictions of the candidate for whom they are asked to vote. They believe in the gold standard. They are at present the only party in the country that has had the sound judgment and the courage to declare for it.

Possibly it would make a difference in their plans if the Republicans should pass laws this Winter placing the currency upon a stable basis, a gold basis. It might make a difference, too, if the Republicans should continue to palter with the subject in their usual contemptible and partisan fashion and should stuff their platform with obsolete protectionist doctrine. Finally it would make a vital difference if forces now at work within the Democratic organization to rescue it from the control of the silver Republicans and Populists should accomplish that saving work, leaving the party free to nominate men of brains and character upon an honest Democratic platform.

There will be plenty of time to determine the policy of the Gold Democrats when events yet in the future have made plain to their sight the path of duty.

CUSTOMS DUTIES AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

A thing so harmless and to most persons so repellent as a table of fiscal statistics ought not to offend or alarm anybody, not even the most sensitive. Yet we think there are persons in this Republic whose names are not altogether dissociated from the advocacy of a protective tariff, and a high one at that, who will be filled with uneasiness as they contemplate this innocent little table showing the receipts of the United States Treasury for a season of years from customs duties and internal revenue taxes, respectively:

Year.	Customs Receipts.	Internal Revenue.
1893	$203,355,017	$160,296,130
1894	131,818,531	147,111,232
1895	152,158,617	143,421,672
1896	160,021,752	146,762,865
1897	176,554,126	146,688,774
1898	149,819,594	170,900,641
1899	206,507,812	273,484,582

There is vast potentiality of mischief in this showing, because it proves that the Government is not dependent on customs duties for its income. Twenty years ago the party of high and higher protection abolished all the internal revenue taxes it dared to touch in order to furnish a pretext for higher customs duties. The necessities of the Government during the Spanish war compelled it to reimpose the stamp taxes and add to the internal taxes already existing. The consequence is that the income from this class of taxes shows an increase of about $103,000,000, as compared with the preceding year, of which increase probably seventy-five or eighty millions are due to the new taxes, the rest of the gain being credited to renewed business activity.

The results of the war will add something to the cost of running the Government, but it is already evident that within a short time the receipts of the Treasury will exceed the expenditures. There will be a demand for a reduction of taxation. The people do not complain of the internal revenue taxes, because they know precisely what they amount to in each case. They do complain of the tariff taxes, because in addition to what the Government gets the protected manufacturer comes in for his pound of flesh. Besides, the manufacturers themselves are ready for lower duties in order to help them sell in foreign markets.

As it has been demonstrated that the Government can raise a hundred millions of new tax money by internal revenue taxes without causing any popular disturbance, the old pretense that high customs duties were necessary to provide revenue falls to the ground. It will soon be possible to reduce materially the tariff duties, which amounted last year to 52 per cent. of the value of the dutiable merchandise imported, and the demand for their reduction will be heard in Washington. It will increase in volume until it is granted.

KICKING AGAINST THE PRICKS.

It was to be expected that the new civil service rules for the city would cause more or less trouble in the city administration. It was also to be expected that the office holders would make as much of the trouble as they could. Many of them have been taking advantage of the complaints of Controller COLER to denounce the rules as utterly unbusinesslike, relying on the high reputation of the Controller to sustain them.

As a matter of fact, the real causes of complaint in his case have been promptly put in the way of removal. A little more foresight and care on his part would have avoided them. But, as has already been pointed out, his office stands on an entirely different footing from the other departments. He is an able and upright business man, and if all the heads of departments were like him there would be much less need of rigid restrictions upon their discretion. Unfortunately, they are not like him, and show no disposition to emulate him. Keeping in mind the actual experience of the city, the rules are the reverse of unbusinesslike. They are an extremely practical and efficient set of regulations for conducting the work of appointments, promotions, and removals in the interest of the taxpayers. They interfere sadly with the claims of the office holders and the Tammany machine to run the city for their own profit, but they guard the right of the people to have the public work done as well and as cheaply as possible. That, in the great body of cases, is precisely the trouble, and it is nowhere else.

There is an outcry against the provision of the rules which requires the dismissal in thirty days from the promulgation of the rules of all "temporary" appointees. It is declared that this will strip some of the offices of the majority of their employés, and that there is no way of filling their places legally in time to prevent disabling the offices. The statement is entirely inaccurate; it is almost pure invention. An examination of the facts shows that there are not more than 125 of these places that cannot be filled from appropriate eligible lists, that is, by the selection of men who have stood successfully the tests required by law, while for the remaining places it will be practicable to hold examinations that will reduce the number of actual vacancies to an insignificant figure. If there were any embarrassment, it would be due to the efforts of the Tammany office holders to evade the law. Most of the "temporary" appointees have been in for from a year to eighteen months. They could have been replaced long ago by men who complied with all the conditions of the law, but who would not have been the pets of the district leaders. If there is any confusion in the departments on account of the peremptory abolition of this outrageous evasion of the law, the heads of departments have only themselves to blame for it. But there will be none, if they make up their minds to give up trying to "beat" the law and the rules made in pursuance of the law and act like honest men.

W. W. ASTOR, OF ENGLAND.

A British bard has in familiar lines inculcated the great general truth that a man's nationality is a matter of accident and not of volition. It could not have occurred to Mr. W. S. GILBERT that a nomadic American would make his words come literally true:

> For he himself has said it,
> And it's greatly to his credit,
> That he is an Englishman.
> For he might have been a Rooshian,
> A Frenchman, Turk, or Prooshian,
> Or perhaps I-tal-i-an;
> But, in spite of all temptations
> To belong to other nations,
> He remains an Englishman.

It is probable that the Republic of the United States will for a considerable time yet survive the defection of Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, and highly improbable that the self-expatriation of that eminent skipper of many millions will be enumerated by the future Gibbon as among the chief causes of its decline and fall. And yet there is no question that the self-expatriation of an American citizen does affect most Americans who have not the slightest intention of exchanging their birthrights for anything "that Kings in their profusion could bestow" not only with amusement and amazement, but also with a shock of something like horror. Of course, it would be quite out of the question in a country which has always and against all comers maintained the doctrine of the right of voluntary expatriation as against the doctrine of perpetual allegiance to say that Mr. ASTOR "ought" to have retained his allegiance. We can only wonder why he chose to change it.

Our esteemed contemporary The World has adduced some precedents for the change from the condition of American citizen to that of British subject. Among these are BENEDICT ARNOLD, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, and A. OAKEY HALL. But they do not shed any light upon Mr. ASTOR'S conduct. BENEDICT ARNOLD lived and died a fugitive from the justice of his own country. JUDAH BENJAMIN desired and obtained a career at the English bar at a time when it seemed to him, doubtless mistakenly, that there was no career left to him in his own country. That is precisely the reason to which we owe the citizenship of some of our best citizens of foreign birth. And poor OAKEY HALL, desiring also to practice law in London, took advantage of the British law and of the fact that under it, in the special circumstances of his case, he could be declared a British subject without probation, to change his allegiance in order to earn his living.

But why Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR? He is not uneasy about his living. He is understood to derive a comfortable support from the rentals of his property on Manhattan Island. He can live abroad as much as he likes without "belonging" abroad. Why should he thus publicly shake the dust of his native land from his shoes? That is nobody's business, to be sure, but we cannot help speculating about the behavior of so many millions as those to which Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR is an appendage. His behavior must be a matter of particular interest to his own kindred, who form a kind of municipal institution in New York, and by no means the worst of our institutions. There is a tradition of decorum and good morals and good sense in the Astor family, smirched, before this, but by one episodical scandal, which might have been lived down and which should have been lived down rather than to be brazened out, and this tradition is so much a public possession, in the fourth generation, that it is a kind of public as well as private offense for an inheritor of it to disregard it. At any rate, no New Yorker can help asking why he did it.

His own explanation, we understand, is that he fled his country on account of a licentious press. Among his other freaks was that of holding public offices. He did not hold as many as he would have liked. He was once a State Senator of New York, and it was the comments of the licentious press of the Commonwealth upon the manner in which he discharged his duties that led him to resolve to quit the country which he had shown an unappreciated willingness to serve. And also he has served his country—we beg his pardon, his former country—as Minister to Rome, through some curious vagary of President ARTHUR. And then, acting upon his principle that it behooves those whom he has ably described as "persons of condition" to serve the public, he ran for Congress twice, and was naturally disgusted to find his willingness to serve the public baffled. It was of his first canvass, in the Seventh District and against P. HENRY DUGRO, that the legend grew up that he made the round of all the "gin-mills" in the district, inviting in each all present to partake of his hospitality, leaving in every case a double eagle on the bar and refusing to take change. And it was a corollary to this legend that a barkeeper in the Seventh was heard to say: "We take his money, of course. We can't afford not to. But we'll show him that American citizens are not to be corrupted in that way."

The barkeeper was quite right. American citizens can be corrupted, if at all, in very different ways from that. And it is not wonderful that an American citizen who found himself so much abroad at home should find himself comparatively at home abroad. That was a wonderful article which he wrote in his own magazine about his own family, in which he undertook to connect by main strength the founder of his family in America, the peddler whose story everybody knows, and whose story is one of the glories of America, so typical it is, with "persons of condition" in the Crusades. We observe with pain that American-born persons of condition are not so well viewed in London as they ought to be, that Mr. ASTOR has received less than justice in the libel suit which as a person of condition he felt himself compelled to bring, and that a ribald and Americanized press makes fun even of his British naturalization. What his social and political aspirations in England may be we have no means of knowing. But there is one thing that no ribald British journalist will dare deny, and that is that, as British Dukes go, Mr. ASTOR is fully qualified intellectually, to be a British Duke. We wish the English joy of him. We wish him joy of the English. And we hope it will not turn out that he has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage without getting the pottage. Meanwhile, we may perhaps commend to the new ornament of the British Empire a study of the poetic literature of his new country, in which he will find the following lines:

> Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself hath said,
> This is my own, my native land!
> Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
> As home his footsteps he hath turned
> From wandering on a foreign strand?
> If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
> For him no Minstrel raptures swell;
> High though his titles, proud his name,
> Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
> Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
> The wretch, concentred all in self,
> Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
> And, doubly dying, shall go down
> To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
> Unwept, unhonour'd, and unsung.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Even those people whose enthusiastic dislike for England finds most convenient expression just now in pretty phrases of sympathy for the imperiled Boers have never been able to credit the objects of their long-distance admiration with much of anything except sincere piety. Courage is a virtue which the Boers share with so large a part of humanity that its absence is much more noticeable than its presence, and therefore not much emphasis can be put on it as a point of superiority. Everybody knows that, piety apart, the owners of the Transvaal are curiously anachronistic persons, ambitious only to remain so, and disposed to see in modern civilization merely something to denounce—and exploit as thoroughly as opportunity will permit. But are the Boers not as out of date in spiritual as in material things? A dispatch from Johannesburg says that the Volksraad has rejected a proposition, offered by President KRUEGER, to repeal the existing laws withholding the right to vote from Jews and Catholics. To most of us this is the first news that even in the Transvaal such laws have survived the influence of the age. That the Volksraad considers them good, both for the present and the future, is, however, more interesting than surprising, for it is a queer body, that Volksraad, and rather more Boerish than the individual Boers. At any rate, the episode demonstrates anew what is universally known but often forgotten, that piety needs more than sincerity to make it endurable, to say nothing about commendable. What really is a subject for astonishment in this matter is the fact that "Oom Paul" is revealed in the guise of a reformer and advocate of toleration and progress. That is a new rôle for him, and no wonder the first performance has not been successful.

——More light is requested by one of our readers on the relative merits of "San" and "Santo" in combination with "Domingo." Writing from Paradise Valley, Penn., this correspondent says: "'Santo Domingo,' as I understand the phrase, means in Spanish the 'Holy Lord's Day.' 'San Domingo' means 'St. Dominick.' The use of 'San' with the name of a male saint is fully exemplified in all the settlements of Spanish discovery. California and Mexico are full of towns that give illustration of this fact. Was not the Island of Santo Dominion named after the day of its discovery, Sunday, as Florida from 'El Santo Domingo de Pascua Florida'—the Holy Sunday of Easter?" It is our impression that the island bears the name of the saint, and not that of a day. Columbus, the first European to sight its shores, called it "Espagnola," and later this was Latinized into "Hispaniola," both meaning "Little Spain." The French preferred "Haiti," a guess or approximation to the native name. "Santo Domingo," which had been more or less used since early in the island's history, was appropriated by the people of its eastern half after the two Black Republics were established, and the official designation of their Government is "La Republica Dominicana." As for "San" and "Santo," only the second form is correct before "Domingo," no matter whether the saint or the day is meant, and the fact that one says "San Diego," "San Juan," and the like only proves that Spanish, delightfuly "regular" language as it is, does have a few—several thousand—exceptions to its rules. With three saint names—Domingo, Cristo, and Tomas—the longer form, "Santo," is invariably employed.

——Something that lacks only the use of guns to be real war has been declared by Gov. W. E. STANLEY of Kansas against Gov. L. V. STEPHENS of Missouri. The trouble, which is likely to prove seriously inconvenient to the two States, developed out of the lynching of a negro that took place recently at Burton, Mo. The supposed criminal, one FRANK EMBREE, was arrested at Carnett, Kan. The charge against the fellow was the one that so often means sudden and painful death without trial for members of his race, and as Gov. STANLEY received reports that the people of Burton had declared the intention of inflicting instant vengeance on the suspected negro, he "held up" Gov. STEPHENS'S requisition for the prisoner's return to Missouri until he could get assurances that the law would be allowed to take its usual course. Such assurances were finally given, both by Gov. STEPHENS and the Sheriff of the county in which the crime was committed, and EMBREE was handed over to the Missouri officers. As soon as the latter reached Burton they were met by a mob of a thousand men, and, without making the slightest resistance, they permitted the negro to be taken from them. He was whipped till he "confessed"—whether truly or falsely will never be known—and then was hanged. All this occurred in broad daylight, and neither at the time nor since has Gov. STEPHENS shown any evidences of annoyance at what happened. Gov. STANLEY thinks that he was deceived, and declares that he will honor no more of Gov. STEPHENS'S requisitions. There the case stands at present, and folks are wondering somewhat anxiously what will happen next.

——Two widely divergent opinions of the late President of Santo Domingo are now getting into print, and the curious thing about them is that, contradictory as they are, both are near enough to the exact truth to be useful. One set of critics views the career of HEUREAUX from what may be called the official standpoint, and finds in it much to admire and more than a little to commend. He had both intelligence and vigor, and he successfully defended himself and his Government by the use of means and methods that may well have been the only ones which his subjects would have understood. He was a sanguinary despot, of course, but there is no particular reason to believe that he was worse than his rivals would have been if they had managed to overthrow him. Life and property were moderately safe in Santo Domingo under his rule for those who steered clear of politics, and rarely indeed did foreigners have reason to complain of him. The other estimate of HEUREAUX is that of those upon whom fell the weight of his heavy hand—those whose relatives he imprisoned or killed—those who aspired, possibly to reform, and certainly to control, the island. To them he was simply a blood-stained monster, and they find no difficulty in regarding his death as something different from an ordinary assassination. The chances are that HEUREAUX was neither a fiend nor a saint, but somewhere between the two, much like the rest of the world, guided by, oftener than guiding, circumstances, and regretting what he considered necessity in many cases where his enemies picture him as rejoicing in deeds of crime.

——Our neighbor The Post concludes a particularly genial essay entitled "Horgan & Slattery" with the assertion that on the cornerstone of buildings erected by those remarkable artists future ages will find the words "Horgan & Slattery fecit." Not so, dear contemporary. The inscription will be "Horgan & Slattery dun it." Even error must be characteristic.

SLOW PASSENGERS, AGAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps "H. D. M." and "Old Fogey" are machinists and have in mind an improvement by which, on the open cars, the body of the car can be, as now, above the wheels and yet permit the lowering of the one step without increasing the distance between that step and the floor of the car. Of course, two steps on the open cars are out of the question, owing to the crowded traffic on the streets. As a matter of fact, the step now in use is not too high for the person of moderate height, provided that person's movements are not hampered in ways for which the transit companies are not responsible. Even "giants" would find the step too high if they crippled themselves as do the complainants. Another matter: Of course the conductors and motormen must do their best to maintain the schedules; if the schedules are not maintained, traffic is in hopeless confusion; this is why very often a car which has stopped to let off or take on passengers for several blocks in succession and has been almost overtaken by the following car at last disregards signals to stop until it has put more distance between itself and that car, leaving the passengers for that comparatively empty car. Every observing traveler has perceived and understands this equalizing device.

I distinctly excepted from my strictures those who were old or feeble or borne down with parcels, so it is no defense for all the others to cite these exceptions, in calm obliviousness of the fact that they had been made exceptions. Including the tens of thousands of shop girls who ride every day, it is perfectly safe to say that not one woman passenger in twenty has a child to care for or is loaded with parcels. It is useless to plead the crowded condition of the front and rear platforms of the closed cars, because the same getting off in the wrong direction prevails when those platforms are not crowded and also when the cars are open ones, upon the steps of which no one is permitted to stand. I do not expect women, dressed as they now are, to alight while the car is in motion, but if they got off facing front they would run no risk of being jerked backward if the car started after their feet were upon the ground, but before they had released their handhold, as is the case when they face the rear of the car. Of course, it should not be necessary to add that those crowds of men on the platforms are no more in the way of women getting off right than they are in their way of getting off wrong. As to "these pocketless days," it has not been proved that the transit folks are responsible for them nor for the habit of carrying pocketbooks in the hand. "Old Fogey" should remember that one cannot plead one's own negligence in bar of action. And certainly men would be estopped from indulging in any criticism if they went about on the cars and elsewhere with a pocketbook in one hand and traveling togs in the other. It is perfectly legitimate to protest against unhealthful methods of travel—unless the unhealthfulness of travel is principally caused by the complainants' unhealthful habits of dressing.

E. C. WALKER.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

LYNCHINGS IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer has struggled continuously, and until now effectually, to abstain from participating in the discussion of Southern lynchings, but Mr. L. F. James's letter in to-day's issue is too provoking to be contemplated serenely. If Mr. James had the remotest conception of what he is talking about, he wouldn't talk.

Of course, being a model of the patient, forbearing, and law-abiding Christian, Mr. James would stand calmly by, were his wife or sister brutally outraged by a bestial vagabond, and allow the law to take its course. At the time of trial his wife or sister, if she hadn't been murdered, would be sufficiently fortified by a sense of her duty to leave her delicacy of feeling at home and testify to the revolting details of the crime, while Mr. James, the embodiment of Mosaic meekness and pious consideration for the poor, abused, wayward transgressor, sat by, probably suggesting to the defendant's lawyer mitigating features of the case. If the wife or sister had succumbed to the horrible ordeal and no witnesses were available, Mr. James would resignedly lift his eyes to Heaven, murmur "Thy will be done," and present the negro beast with a bundle of tracts, after the latest approved fashion of that ilk of pharisaical sophists. Such is a reasonable hypothesis based upon Mr. James's high-flown buncombe.

As a matter of fact, Mr. James is doubtless a decent man, with a man's detestation of foul treatment to the opposite sex; but he is not in a position to realize the wantonness and peculiar atrocity of the crimes which engender mob law by converting normally peaceable men into infuriate Nemeses, and he commits the common blunder of posing as a reformer of things of which he is incompetent to judge.

The writer does not, by any means, desire to be understood as advocating lynch law or condoning all of the savage doings perpetrated by self-constituted avengers. But he has the supremest possible contempt for the imbecile mouthings of impractical theorists anent the "downtrodden negro" of the South and his "rights." A negro who behaves with a fair modicum of decency receives better treatment in the South than anywhere else on earth. Neither Mr. James nor any of the other amiable long-distance champions of the defenseless negro "martyrs" can produce a scintilla of evidence to the contrary. CECIL P. POOLE.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

ALCOHOL NOT A FOOD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent experiments of Prof. Atwater are of great interest to physiologists and chemists since they throw much light upon one of the doubtful questions of physiological chemistry or pharmacology, that of the metabolism of alcohol in the body.

It is a mistake, however, to think, as some people apparently do, that the result of these experiments should charge the teaching in the schools in regard to the use of alcohol from a hygienic point of view. The schools teach that the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is not justifiable under the laws of hygiene. The results of Prof. Atwater's experiments do not contradict this teaching.

These experiments merely show that the body can derive some energy from alcohol. This does not in itself entitle alcohol to be placed among the food substances in the hygienic sense of the term, which is the sense in which the schools and people in general use the term food. If it did, such a violent poison as muscarine, the active principle of the poisonous plants of the mushroom family, would have to be classed with the foods, since it also is oxidized in the body with liberation of its contained energy.

To class a substance among the foods we must know that the sum total effects of its use are beneficial to the body. Muscarine is not a food because its poisonous effects offset the benefit of the energy which it liberates. Alcohol has poisonous effects, as Prof. Atwater himself admits. The question as to whether it can be considered as food depends entirely upon whether its beneficial effects are greater than its poisonous effects. Prof. Atwater's experiments do not prove this. Until this is proved the burden of the proof is against those who would include alcohol in the list of food substances. For scientific experiment so far, experiments upon large bodies of men in the ordinary conditions and vicissitudes of life, in armies, and in exploring expeditions where labor and exposure have to be endured, indicate that when the regular "moderation" quantity of alcohol is taken the harmful effects offset the beneficial ones, and that the drinker is made less fit rather than more fit to work.

And stronger still is the reason against speaking as Prof. Atwater does of alcohol as food in the same sense as sugar. For people generally will interpret this to mean that it is a food equally to be recommended with sugar and ordinary hygienic foods. And this, as Prof. Atwater will agree, is an entirely false idea and one calculated to do much harm. For while we get our energy from sugar without risk of poisoning, to get energy from alcohol we run great risk of poisoning, and to get any amount such as would be necessary to support life in ordinary conditions, we must take enough alcohol to poison ourselves seriously. (By poisoning is meant some harmful effect upon the functions of the body.)

The above dangers in the use of alcohol, also the possibility of the formation of the alcohol habit, make its use as a beverage unjustifiable even if there were no other arguments against it.

It is unfortunate that the alcohol question has been brought up on this technical ground. The question of the hygienic status of the use of alcohol does not depend upon the technical question of the definitions of a food and of a poison. The controversy upon this point has produced statements upon both sides which have given rise in the public mind to great misconception of the truth.

Both sides in this technical controversy will agree in regard to the main question, that children should be taught to look upon alcoholic liquors as dangerous substances, to be avoided from considerations of health and general welfare.

And in the present light of our experience and of scientific investigation, the school books must continue to exclude alcohol from the list of substances desirable as foods, and to teach the avoidance of this substance as a good hygienic rule.

H. F. HEWES, M. D.

Boston, Mass., July 5, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Elopement.

"That girl ran away and married my father's coachman."

"Oh, no; they have an automobile, and he was their electrician."—Chicago Record.

Anticipated.

Deacon Skinner, (dolorously)—Them New York rascals took every cent I had, parson.

Parson Goodman—Too bad, Silas. I was hoping to see you round to our church entertainment to-night.—Judge.

Better Supply.

Visitor—My, but this is a bad place for mosquitoes!

Native—Oh, I dunno! It ain't half as bad fer 'em as it was before you and your fambly got here.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Its Crest.

At Newport the Ocean Wave was much observed.

Indeed, it was contemplated with awe by nearly everybody.

"I fancy it's because I didn't buy my crest!" thought the Wave.

But it spoke no word, lest it hurt somebody's feelings.—Detroit Journal.

A SUMMER REFLECTION.

From The Washington Star.

I have read about old Dante and the journey which he took
To write the words that fill in for our parlor picture book;
And it's many a time I've wondered how
It was he ever missed
The fiercest, most emphatic style of torture in the list,
I have scanned those illustrations, and I see nobody there
With the latest cut of clothing and a look of wild despair,
Compelled by imps who stand around, unpitying and alert,
To wear a stand-up collar and a hard-boiled shirt.

There is nothing more intense in the refinement of distress
Than to take a man when weather's at 100, more or less,
And starch him stiff and proper, and then turn him down the street,
To share the grim discomfort of the other men he'll meet.
And each will smile, no matter how his garb may rasp and cling;
Their grief knows not the comfort which companionship might bring.
You must keep inanely jolly and pretend it doesn't hurt
When you wear a stand-up collar and a hard-boiled shirt.

Is it possible the ruler of that realm depicted there
In the book which makes you shudder as you handle it with care
Is, way down deep within his heart, a sympathetic elf,
Far more considerate of man than man is of himself?
There are costumes light and airy as you glance the pages through,
And perhaps it is high time to let the devil have his due.
He ne'er compelled a mortal who his fate could not avert
To wear a stand-up collar and a hard-boiled shirt.

W. W. ASTOR'S LOCAL PROPERTY

Circumstances of the Passage of the Law Enabling Aliens to Own Real Estate Here.

The fact that William Waldorf Astor, in becoming a British subject, is protected from losing his real property in New York State as an alien, makes it interesting to know the circumstances of the passage of the law which comes to his rescue. This law, which Justice McAdam cited on Tuesday evening in discussing the case, is in Chapter 593 of the Laws of 1897. It was introduced by Assemblyman Robert G. Scherer, a Republican lawyer, representing the First Assembly District of Albany County, and then Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. It was readily approved by the committee and passed by the Legislature, and Gov. Black signed it on May 19, 1897. The bill awakened no special interest at the time.

Senator T. F. Donnelly, who was the Democratic leader in the Assembly in 1897, said yesterday that Mr. Scherer was a man of high character and clean record, not servile in his political affiliations, and enjoying a high social position, as well as an enviable standing at the Albany County bar. He said that he did not believe the bill had been introduced in the interest of Mr. Astor or of any one else, but that it went through readily because it was a good, just measure. "The enabling statutes before that time gave an alien a right to hold land against any one but the State," said Senator Donnelly. "An alien could give a good title, but the only bad feature about his holding of real property here was that the State might step in at any time while he held it and institute proceedings to acquire it by escheat. But I never heard of the State's doing so."

Joseph I. Green, a Democrat, who served on the Assembly Judiciary Committee in 1897, said yesterday that the measure introduced by Mr. Scherer was thought by all his colleagues to be a good one, and added that he did not believe any personal influence was behind it. "I am quite positive," he added, "that there was no specific case cited in the hearing on the measure before the committee. It is a good law on its face, but it wasn't really necessary, I think, because I believe a treaty exists between Great Britain and the United States, such as Justice McAdam cited, under which a citizen or subject of either country could own real property in the other."

Ex-Gov. Black is now away on a vacation and could not be seen yesterday.

Mr. Astor Besieged by Reporters.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—William Waldorf Astor has been besieged by reporters since the official announcement, yesterday, that he had been naturalized a British subject. He absolutely declines to see any one, but has authorized his agents to say he considers the matter purely personal, has no explanations to offer, is quite prepared for the attacks of the American newspapers, which attacked him when it was previously suggested that there was a possibility of his becoming a British subject, and, in conclusion, that any interviews purporting to come from him are devoid of foundation.

GERMANY'S CONSULAR SYSTEM.

United States Consul General at Berlin Reports Alternative Plans of Reform Being Considered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Consul General Frank H. Mason at Berlin has sent a report to the State Department on "The Education of German Consuls." He says in part:

"No attentive reader of current newspaper discussion in Germany can have failed to notice the earnestness and intelligence with which the leading journals have seconded the plans which are now understood to be under consideration by the Imperial Government for the reorganization of its Consular service.

"The scope and purpose of the proposed reform have been dictated by the new and enlarged functions which are imposed upon the foreign service of Germany by the expansion of her foreign trade, and by the valiant fight which this country is preparing to make for a leading and permanent place in all important foreign markets.

"The exigencies of the wholly new situation that has been developed during the past ten years—stimulated, as is broadly hinted, by the recognized efficiency of American and other Consuls in obtaining valuable information and promoting export trade—have created a demand for a radical reform of the entire Consular system and its reorganization upon wholly different lines.

"In so far as the leading newspapers are informed, the propositions now under consideration are two:

"First—To retain practically the present Consular organization and to strengthen the commercial efficiency of the Consulates by assigning to them commercial attachés, a plan that has been found to work well in the German Consulates in the United States.

"Second—To abolish permanent Consuls (Berufsconsuln) and appoint in their stead experienced and capable merchants, who will give to the Consular office a definite commercial character, while its legal and purely official duties are performed by young attachés trained in the usual manner.

"Whichever of the plans may be adopted, there is a general demand that the Consular Service shall remain, as now, a life career; that the basis of its personnel shall be a corps of Consular pupils, selected by competitive examination for their intelligence, energy, and efficiency as students of modern languages, commercial law, and technology, trained by special studies for their career, and then sent out to foreign parts to begin their life work as apprentices. For the purposes of this service, the world will be divided into four or five districts, for each of which the Consular pupil will be specially educated in all that relates to languages, history, and special commercial conditions. In such a division, Great Britain and its English-speaking colonies would constitute one district, the United States a second, South America a third, China and Japan a fourth, the East Indies a fifth; and the Consular pupil, prepared and assigned to one of these, would remain there during his career, thus saving the reckless waste of valuable knowledge and experience that occurs where a competent Consular officer, familiar with the language and commercial uses of one foreign country, is suddenly transferred to another.

"Whatever else may happen, this much may be recognized and taken into future account: Germany has set herself to the task of remaining what she has become—one of the foremost manufacturing and exporting nations of the world. What she lacks in native materials and resources she will make up for by superior education, organization, energy, and mastery of details; and in the furtherance of this policy every energy of the Government and the people, from Emperor to operative, will be enlisted and exerted with a persistent, unswerving patriotic purpose.

"The Consular Service is to be made, like the great subsidized steamship lines, the effective agent of the Government for pushing the trade of German merchants into every corner of the civilized world, and it will be reorganized, trained, and equipped for its work with the same scientific thoroughness that characterizes the military, industrial, and educational systems of this country."

SUCCESSFUL TEA CULTURE.

Dr. Shepard Reports on the Experiments in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Dr. Charles U. Shepard, who is in charge of the experimental tea garden at Summerville, S. C., has made a report to the Secretary of Agriculture covering the progress made up to date. He says there are now about fifty acres of land under tea cultivation and that 3,000 pounds were sold last year at a profit of 25 per cent. It is estimated that when all the plants now growing arrive at maturity they will yield 10,000 pounds annually.

Dr. Shepard expresses the opinion that since the tea plants lived through last Winter, when the coldest weather in the history of that section was experienced, the weather conditions will prove satisfactory. The labor problem, he says, has been solved by establishing a school for the education of negro children in tea picking. The quality of the tea also has proved satisfactory. Of the black tea he says: "It has a distinctly characteristic flavor, and, like some of the choicer Oriental teas, its liquor has more strength than its color indicates." The green tea, he says, has attracted keen interest in the trade and among consumers, and he adds that "Oriental teas can hardly furnish the like in this country."

Fortune for a New Jersey Editor.

VINELAND, N. J., Aug. 2.—J. J. Streeter, the editor and publisher of The Vineland Independent and a poor man, has been made wealthy by the will of Mrs. Caroline F. Dexter, which was probated here to-day. By the terms of the will all of a large fortune, with the exception of $1,400, is left to Mr. Streeter. The $1,400 goes to three nephews. Mrs. Dexter was the widow of Lynus W. Dexter, the originator of "angel cake." The fortune amounts to several hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Streeter is a State Populist organizer, and his paper is the official organ of the Populists in New Jersey.

HAITI SITUATION SERIOUS

Refugees Seek Protection in the American Legation.

OFFICERS DRAG A MAN OUT

But on Minister Powell's Protest the Prisoner Was Released—Ex-Minister of Finance Arrested.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 2.—The political situation is causing anxiety. Numerous arrests have been made. Among those taken into custody are M. Doubillon, a former Minister of the Interior; M. Fouchard, ex-Minister of Finance, and M. Du Vivier, a newspaper man.

The latter made strong resistance, and succeeded in entering the United States Legation, dragging with him the officers detailed to take him into custody. The officers, however, were able to take their prisoner outside the legation doors. The United States Minister, William F. Powell, has entered a protest against the action of the officers, and demanded the release of the prisoner.

Eventually the Haytian Government gave way to the protest of Mr. Powell. M. Du Vivier was set at liberty and re-entered the United States Legation.

Many refugees have sought protection at the American Legation, among them M. Menos, sometime Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The situation is grave.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The State Department fully approves of the action taken by United States Minister Powell at Port-au-Prince in enforcing respect for the sanctity of the United States Legation. The general practice has been to discourage United States officials in granting asylum to fugitives from justice, but the point now involved is the breach of propriety shown in making the arrest within the legation premises, not the propriety of granting asylum.

ITALIAN FLEET MAY VISIT US.

Possible It Will Arrive Here from South America for Sept. 18.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—There is some prospect that an Italian fleet may visit American waters next month. A movement to that end has been on foot of late among prominent Italians of New York, the purpose being to have the fleet on Sept. 18, when Italy celebrates the national holiday.

It is thought the sailing north of the Italian fleet at Buenos Ayres is the result of the movement.

CONGRESS OF NICARAGUA.

President's Message Commends the Treaty Signed at Bluefields.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 2.—The Congress of Nicaragua assembled to-day. Señor Gomez, President of the body, presided. President Zelaya read his message opening the session. In it he commends the treaty made at Bluefields on April 29 with United States Minister Merry, and asks Congress to take measures to prevent the threatened deficit in the finances of the country.

President Zelaya also says that the decision of Gen. Alexander, the arbitrator of the dispute as to the boundary line between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, is favorable to Nicaragua.

WILLIAM C. LOVERING ROBBED.

The Congressman's Pocket Picked in Belgium—Lost Over $13,000.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2.—William C. Lovering, member of the United States House of Representatives from Massachusetts, was robbed on Saturday last while on his way from Ostend to this city. Mr. Lovering, while in the station at Ostend, was jostled by two men, but took little notice of the occurrence at the time. On arriving in this city, however, he discovered that his pocketbook, together with $13,000, valuable papers, and notes for £55, had disappeared.

Mr. Lovering at once notified the authorities, and the matter was placed in the hands of the police.

LAWSUITS IN THE PARIS CASE.

Pilots' Claims for Salvage Dismissed by Admiralty Court.

FALMOUTH, Aug. 2.—In the Admiralty Court to-day the pilots belonging to No. 13 sued the owners of the American Line steamer Paris for £300 salvage services in showing the vessel a danger signal, thereby warning the Paris to change her course and avoid the Manacles Rocks. Capt. Watkins and the second and third officers of the steamer denied having interpreted the pilots' flashlight as a danger signal. The course, it was added, was altered so as to allow for the tide.

Capt. Watkins said the night was clear, and that the Paris was going at full speed. The first indication of danger was when land was sighted. The court dismissed the claim.

Judge Granger expressed sympathy with Capt. Watkins in that "through an unfortunate mistake" he was debarred from following his calling for two years.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA FRIENDLY.

M. Delcasse Going to Visit Count Muravieff, Foreign Minister.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, started for St. Petersburg this afternoon, to return the visit of Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is reported M. Delcassé also proposes to arrange the details of the Czar's visit to the Paris Exhibition of 1900, and the newspapers here intimate that the French Foreign Minister may raise the question of Continental action in the event of Great Britain declaring war against the Transvaal.

There is no truth in the statement published by a New York newspaper to-day that strained relations exist between Russia and France owing to President Loubet having failed to telegraph to the Czar his condolences on the death of the Czarowitch. The President did telegraph expressions of sympathy to the Czar upon the occasion referred to and also sent a wreath to be deposited on the tomb of the Czarowitch.

AMERICAN FOOD IN GERMANY.

Agitation for More Rigorous Measures to Exclude It from the Empire.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Agents of the Agricultural Department who are in Germany report increased activity on the part of agitators who are exerting their influence to curtail to the minimum the importation of American food products into that country. While these reports are not made public, it is known that they represent that more strenuous efforts than ever before will be made to secure at the next meeting of the Reichstag a statute providing for an inspection by agents of the German Government of all American products, which shall be so strict as to entirely ignore the certificates of American inspection.

The agitation is conducted principally by the Agrarians, and it is stated that the press is being used to an unwonted extent to create public sentiment adverse to all American food articles. Especial attention is given to our beef, and liberal use is made of the testimony taken before the war investigating committee and the beef court of inquiry. This agitation, in itself, has had the effect of reducing German consumption of our meat products, but the officials here are not especially apprehensive of the proposed legislation.

Venezuelan Boundary History.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—M. Mallet-Prevost, the Secretary of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, in his presentation of the Venezuelan case before that body to-day devoted his argument to showing that up to 1814 Spain had effective control of the coast from the Orinoco to the Essequibo.

Five Hungarian Sailors Drowned.

FIUME, Hungary, Aug. 2.—A boat which was being used to convey sailors to a warship at Budapest yesterday evening was capsized and five of the men were drowned.

HEUREAUX'S MURDER AVENGED.

Four Assassins of Santo Domingo's Late President Captured and Shot—The Country Quiet.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Aug. 2.—Advices from Santo Domingo report that yesterday two accomplices of the assassins of President Heureaux were arrested and shot at Moca. Two persons, one of whom was said to be a priest, were also taken into custody at Santiago and subsequently shot.

Last night placards bearing the inscriptions, "A bas les Tyrans," ("Down with Tyrants,") and "Vive la Révolution," ("Long live Revolution,") were posted upon walls in various parts of the City of Santo Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 2.—Commander L. C. Logan, commanding the United States gunboat Machias, now in these waters, has been officially received by President Figuereo. The future movements of the warship are not known.

Two of the assassins of President Heureaux have been captured and shot. The country is entirely quiet and no movements of troops are in progress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Navy Department has received the following report by telegraph from Commander Logan of the Machias, which arrived at Santo Domingo City yesterday:

Santo Domingo, Aug. 1.

United States Consul says that report of the death of the President of Santo Domingo believed not to have any political significance. Motive of the assassin supposed to be personal revenge. The Vice President of Santo Domingo has succeeded without political disturbance, and reappointed former Cabinet. No disorder exists. I request permission to delay sailing five days to repair boiler. LOGAN.

SANTO DOMINGO'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Gen. Figuereo Takes Oath of Office and Is Vested with Full Powers.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Aug. 2.—Latest advices from Santo Domingo report that, in conformity with the Constitution of the Dominican Republic, which provides that in the event of the death of the President, the Vice President shall be empowered to exercise the functions of the Chief Magistrate during the remainder of the Presidential term, Gen. Wenceslao Figuereo to-day took the oath of office before Congress and was invested with full powers. His term will expire Feb. 27, 1901.

He has given most strict orders, it is understood, to the Governors of all the departments of the republic.

DO NOT REPRESENT INSURGENTS.

A Denial by the Firm of Huttlinger & Vivie.

Señor Adrianno Grullon, the representative in the United States of the revolutionary party in Santo Domingo, and the former business partner of Señor J. Y. Jiminez, the leader of the insurrectionists, in making a statement Tuesday night of the reasons why President Heureaux was assassinated, gave the impression that he is connected with the firm of Huttlinger & Vivié of 101 Pearl Street.

What he evidently intended to say was that he may be reached through this firm. The firm last night denied that Señor Grullon is identified in any way with their business or that they represent Señor Jiminez and his followers in this country, but conclude their statement with, "We, in common with the houses trading with Santo Domingo, are in full sympathy with the efforts to bring about a reform in the deplorable administration of affairs in that republic."

THE PROPOSED JAMAICA LOAN.

Opposition to the Conditions Is Growing in the Island.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 2.—Popular resentment against the conditions of the imperial loan is finding significant expression through the newspapers. The Telegraph, commenting on the subject, says it recognizes the presence of another political crisis involving a grim Constitutional struggle, and with a greater need of enlightened combination than at any period since 1866. Continuing, The Telegraph, says:

"While the island must not repudiate its liabilities, it can raise a loan on its own responsibility without selling its political birthright or prostituting its political manhood. It must offer resistance to all principalities and powers that can be brought into operation by an inimical and despotic imperial policy, having the sympathy of all generous impulses of this progressive and democratic age."

Great Britain and the West Indies.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—During the debate in the House of Commons to-day on the Colonial Loans bill, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, said, in regard to the government of the West Indies, that the constitutional rights should not be further extended, adding that in some cases it was evident they had already gone too far, and the electors did not care for their privileges, claiming that the "so-called liberal constitutions were nothing more or less than oligarchies." Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said he was convinced the Crown and Government would be guided by local public opinion as to the best system.

Delay in Forming Belgian Cabinet.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2.—The delay in forming a new Cabinet is due to the difficulty experienced in selecting a new Minister of War who will be both an officer and pledged to the principle of personal military service. M. De Smet de Nayer, who is attempting to form a Ministry in succession to that of M. Van den Peereboom, which resigned yesterday on account of the rejection of the Government's electoral proposals, says the new Cabinet will be unanimously in favor of an Electoral bill embodying proportional representation.

Franco-American Treaty Attacked.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The République Française to-day renews the attack on the Franco-American treaty, declaring reductions obtained on French products are insignificant, while France, it adds, has granted considerable concessions, entailing large industrial sacrifices, especially, for example, on machinery, in which nowadays America displays great superiority.

Sir Julian Pauncefote in London.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Julian Pauncefote, who has been acting as head of the British delegation at the Peace Conference at The Hague, has arrived in London. He visited the Foreign Office to-day, and was congratulated by the officials on his elevation to the peerage. His title has not yet been announced.

Great Britain May Give Up San-Chun.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says it learns Great Britain is about to surrender to China the town of San-Chun, which was occupied by the British May 16, during the Kow-Loon disturbances. The paper mentioned asks the reason for this retrocession, which, it says, will only serve to damage British prestige.

Heavy Storms in the Basses-Alpes.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—A storm of great violence swept over the Commune of Banon, in the Basses-Alpes, yesterday evening. The roads were washed out, bridges were swept away, flocks were drowned, and on the farms in that vicinity the crops were ruined.

Gold from New South Wales.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 2.—The American steamer Alameda, Capt. Von Ottendorf, which sailed from this port to-day for San Francisco, had on board £250,000 in gold.

An ex-Governor of Algeria Dead.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Senator Louis Tirman, Republican, ex-Governor of Algeria, is dead. He was born in 1837.

PROTEST BY THE POPE.

Denounces Italy for Causing the Exclusion of a Papal Delegate to the Peace Conference.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says the Pope, through Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, has addressed a note to the Nuncios abroad denouncing the attitude of the Italian Government toward the Holy See in connection with The Hague Conference. The note says that all the Governments except the Italian desired to see a Papal delegate there.

"This unworthy spectacle will be severely judged by history," says the Pope, "while the Papacy will lose nothing by the exclusion."

Inter-Parliamentary Peace Conference

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 2.—Premier Steen opened the Inter-Parliamentary Peace Conference to-day with a speech, in which he claimed The Hague conference was partly the fruit of the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference. John Lund, President of the Lagthing, was elected President of the conference.

SATISFIED WITH MR. OSBORN.

Germans Generally Pleased with His Appointment in Samoa.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—A dispatch received today from Apia, Samoa, under date of July 27, says that the Germans there are satisfied with the appointment of Luther W. Osborn, United States Consul General at Apia, as Acting Chief Justice, and regard it as a pledge of impartial administration of justice.

A dispatch to The Cologne Gazette from Apia calls the nomination of Mr. Osborn an unpardonable and unjustifiable abandonment of German interests in deference to Anglo-American feeling. The Berlin newspapers, however, express themselves generally as being satisfied that Mr. Osborn will not neglect German interests in Samoa.

WITNESSES FOR DREYFUS.

Among Them the Officer to Whom He Was Said to Have Confessed.

RENNES, Aug. 2—The witnesses summoned in behalf of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus include Capt. Lebrun-Renault, to whom the prisoner is alleged to have made a confession, which has since been denied; Senator Scheurer-Kestner, formerly Vice President of the Senate; M. Trarieux, formerly Minister of Justice; M. Bourgeois, formerly Premier and Minister of the Interior; Major Hartmann of the Twenty-second Artillery; Capt. Freystaetter; Major Forzinetti, and other officers and journalists.

It is also said MM. Labori and Demange will invite the court-martial to examine by commission all persons alleged by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire to be able to prove the guilt of Dreyfus, in order to throw the fullest light on the affair.

DAVID BELASCO AT HOME AGAIN.

Comparative Lack of Novelties in the Foreign Dramatic World—Plans for Mrs. Carter.

David Belasco returned from Europe on the Teutonic yesterday after an absence of two months. Speaking of his trip, Mr. Belasco said:

"I spent most of my time in London and Paris, and what struck me most forcibly was the comparative lack of novelties in the dramatic world. The outlook for new plays during the coming season does not seem very promising. Each productive dramatic period seems to be followed by one of depression. We have had so many successful plays in the past year that I suppose it is only natural there should be a dearth of material now. This is the time for the American dramatist to have his innings, and I look for more numerous productions of plays by native authors.

"Charles Frohman and myself have arranged for Mrs. Carter's appearance in 'Zaza' at the Garrick Theatre, in London, next April. Mrs. Carter and the entire company will also appear in Paris during the exposition. They will sail for London directly after she closes her American tour, which begins at the Garrick Theatre here on Sept. 4.

"When Mrs. Carter returns from London in the Autumn of 1900, she will appear in a new play. I secured two new plays by Berton, one of the authors of 'Zaza,' both of these plays contain a suitable part for Mrs. Carter, and the other I hope to make a special production of later in the season, with a specially engaged cast. Jean Richpin of the French Academy submitted the scenario of a new play to me, of which I secured the American rights. It will be Richpin's first prose play, will require a most elaborate production, and the rôle of heroine will be written for Mrs. Carter. I have a new farce of my own, entitled 'Naughty Anthony,' which is ready to be staged, and it is extremely probable that I will present it under my own management in New York City later in the season. In a few weeks I may be able to announce some details concerning my new theatre."

B. F. Roeder, Mr. Belasco's business manager, who accompanied him on his trip, also returned on the Teutonic.

West's Minstrels Open at Utica.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Aug. 2.—William H. West began his twenty-eighth season as a minstrel performer and manager before a big audience at the Utica Opera House to-night. The frequent and loud applause showed that he scored a pronounced hit. The company is the largest that he has ever organized, numbering about fifty performers. The programme included military movements representing the battle of San Juan Hill and a negro operatic burlesque on "Cyrano de Bergerac." Among the members of the company are Carroll Johnson, Tom Lewis, Richard J. Jose, William Henry Rice, Ernest Tenney, the three Lukens, the Waterbury brothers, John P. Rodgers, and Herbert A. Andsdell.

ALIEN MINERS TO BE DEPORTED.

Judge Thomas Says the Men Brought Back from Iowa Must Go.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, yesterday afternoon, dismissed a writ of habeas corpus procured in the case of Mato Stascevie and seventeen other miners from Austria, who arrived at this port on June 14, were permitted to land, and went to Rathburn, Iowa, where they secured work as miners. It is set forth in the petition for the writ that after they had been at work about a week or six days they were arrested by agents of the Immigration Commissioner, brought back to this city, and were about to be deported to Austria on a warrant issued by the Secretary of the Treasury that they had come to this country under contract.

Ignatius Wiltner and Edward A. Alexander, who appeared for the relators, urged that no evidence had ever been presented showing that these men had violated the contract labor law.

Counsel for Commissioner Fitchie said that the men were held and their deportation ordered on a warrant of Secretary Gage, and that Judge Lacombe had ruled that Congress had conferred absolute discretionary power on the Secretary of the Treasury, and this decision had been upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Thomas in dismissing the writ said that while he considered the law unnecessarily harsh and severe, yet as long as the Constitution gave the power to the Secretary of the Treasury to act in such matters, the Court had no power to intervene.

Passenger from Cuba Accused of Theft

The Adjutant General at Havana has cabled the police department at New York to apprehend L. L. Sloan, a passenger of the Ward Line steamer Havana, which arrived yesterday from Havana. Sloan is on Hoffman Island under the usual quarantine detention. He will be released tomorrow at noon. Health Officer Doty has given permission to the police department to send a detective to Quarantine to-morrow morning.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—L. L. Sloan, for whose arrest the Adjutant General at Havana cabled a request to the Police Department in New York, was an employe at military headquarters. The charge is that he stole several hundred dollars from a bureau belonging to his landlady.

Indisputable.

"You ought to be sure about it, child, before you allow yourself to believe Freddy Yungspote loves you."

"Sure about it, mamma? When he called the other day, after our return from the seaside, he told me he was gladder to see me than if he had caught a six-pound trout."—Chicago Tribune.

ALGER'S WELCOME HOME

Thousands of Michigan Citizens Greet the ex-Secretary.

PINGREE ATTACKS THE PRESS

Says Papers Combined Against Alger Because He Would Not Bow to Them in Conducting His Office.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—Whatever may be the personal feelings of the late Secretary of War, Gen. Russell A. Alger, concerning recent incidents of his official career, all sentiments save those of genuine happiness were very evidently banished from his mind this afternoon and evening by the magnificent welcome tendered him by the people of his own city and State.

From 4 o'clock, when the welcoming committee crowded into his private car upon its arrival at Toledo, until 9 o'clock, when Mr. Alger ceased grasping outstretched hands, the scene was a constant ovation. Smiles and tears repeatedly struggled for the mastery over the ex-Secretary's bronzed countenance, as he gazed into the eager faces of the multitudes, who loudly and convincingly insisted that "Alger's all right," and no dissonant voice was heard.

Darkness fell during the speeches from the reviewing stand in front of the City Hall, giving opportunity for throwing a searchlight upon the features of Gen. Alger, drawn in crayon on a canvas sixteen feet square, hung from the City Hall front and surrounded by patriotic decorations. A great crush at the indoor reception was the final feature.

The special train which met Gen. Alger and party at Toledo consisted of eight coaches. It carried 400 members of the Reception Committee. Banners stretched along the sides of the cars stated that "Michigan welcomes her honored son, Gen. Alger." When the Pennsylvania train arrived the General's private car was besieged by his old friends. On the return trip Gen. Alger was escorted through the train and greeted by all.

"THERE IS ONLY ONE ALGER."

Headed by about three hundred bicyclists, over one thousand marchers escorted Gen. Alger from the Michigan Central Station by a circuitous route, leading past the General's home, to the reviewing stand. Militia and veterans of the civil war, including Fairbanks Post, G. A. R., of which the General is a member, a company of Spanish war veterans, and scores of marchers in secret society uniforms filed past. Fairbanks Post carried two great banners, stretching half the distance across the street, which declared "There is only one Alger."

When Gen. Alger appeared upon the reviewing stand there was a roar of applause from the dense crowd which blocked all traffic across the Campus Martius. The ex-Secretary reviewed the parade and returned the salutations of many marchers, especially those of G. A. R. comrades. Mayor Maybury, after calling the people to order, said:

"Gen. Alger, I should despair, Sir, of being able to voice the heartiness of this welcome were it not already shown in this vast concourse through whom you have passed. It will go forth to the world, Sir, that where you are best known there you are best beloved and best appreciated. It will go forth to the world, Sir, as a due notice that the standard of high character, built up by patience and perseverance, honesty and uprightness, cannot be thrown down by slander.

"I welcome you home, Sir, to a people who love justice and fair play. This welcome is by your neighbors. They come from all parts of this glorious State only for the purpose of saying 'God bless you' and 'Welcome home.' You have come home to walk these streets as before. You will command and carry with you the same confidence, affection, and esteem that have been with you all your life. Men will say that, with an upright character so well established, there is no power on earth that can detract from the fame of a good neighbor and citizen and honest man."

PINGREE EULOGIZES ALGER.

Gov. Pingree in his speech read in behalf of the State, made some pointed references to incidents leading to Alger's home-coming, and fired some characteristic shots at the newspapers, which, he asserted, were largely responsible. The Governor said that Mr. Alger's best service for his country was in his efficient management of the War Department. Said he:

"Without your energy, business ability, and experience no one knows how long it might have lasted. You were handicapped by machinery in your department which was ancient and obsolete. In spite of it you contributed more than any one else to bring the conflict to an end, with a loss of life so small as to astonish the world.

"The facts which led you to submit your resignation to the President are well known. The treatment which you have received has justly aroused the resentment of fair-minded Americans. The people of Michigan look upon the manner in which your withdrawal from the Cabinet was forced as an insult to the State. They are here to-day to rebuke the cupidity of politicians, high and low. They are here to show their contempt for the cowardly attacks of a venal press.

"A mean-spirited and unscrupulous press has carried on a campaign of deliberate misrepresentation and lies concerning your business management of the War Department. The people of Michigan know that those attacks are absolutely without justification. In spite of the obsolete customs and system of your department, you contributed more than any one to bring the war with Spain to a quick end. You did so, although hindered by the interference of others unfit to handle business or military affairs.

SAYS POLITICS IS TO BLAME.

"The people of Michigan will remember the indignity to which the State has been subjected. In time they will come to know who is responsible for it. I think they already see that politics makes cowards of some men, in both high and low position. They will in time despise the official, no matter how exalted his station, who to save himself bows and truckles to newspapers or money or influence or power in any form.

"They will turn away from every official representative of Michigan at Washington who has stood by without protest and permitted a citizen of the State to be as grossly abused and misrepresented as you have. They will not forget the cowardly conduct of some of the newspapers and public men of the State, who have by their silence practically joined in the attacks upon you. The sense of justice and fair play of our citizens will not support such methods. They will be apparent when the people of our State express themselves at the polls.

"I know that some people think it unwise upon an occasion like this to give voice to such sentiments as I have been expressing. I say to them that the truth is never out of place. I also say that there is no better way of showing our appreciation of your worth as a citizen of Michigan than by exposing the methods of those who have been a part of the conspiracy to discredit you, and insult the State and its people.

ATTACKS THE NEWSPAPERS.

"I have come to believe that the institution most dangerous to our form of government is the newspaper. Its boasted liberty is rather a license. It has no scruple and no conscience. There are of course exceptions, but I speak of the press as a whole. Because you, Gen. Alger, would not bow to them and conduct the War Department in the interests of the combines, the army contractors, and the commercial interests which control the newspapers, you became a marked man.

"I know I voice the sentiment of the people of Michigan when I say to you that we have every faith that history will rebuke the newspapers and politicians of highest and lowest station who have used such vile methods to accomplish their little purposes."

Gen. Alger, responding, said:

"I can command no language to express my gratitude to you for this royal welcome to my home. I am glad from the bottom of my heart to be released from official care and to again enter the old home and live among the people of Michigan.

ALGER HAS NO GRIEVANCE.

"Since I went away, two and a half years ago, as you know, the country has been through a terrific struggle. The office of which I was the head was taxed to the utmost of every man's strength who occupied any position in it. I gave my best thought and honest effort and did everything I could to carry out my part in that great work. What has been done is a matter of record, and I am perfectly willing to rest the case with my countrymen. Every transaction, every order, and everything that was done in conducting that war is a matter of record, and the people have a right to have that record searched.

"And now, my fellow-citizens, I come home without a grievance. During that struggle and while that great work was upon me I can truthfully say I had from the President all the support he could give me. We went through the struggle and came out victorious. We transported across the sea more than 150,000 men, one way and the other, without an accident. We fought battles in the Philippines, in Cuba, and in Puerto Rico, and we never lost a battle, a color, a prisoner, or a gun. Wherever the American flag was planted by the American soldier there it stands, and there it shall stand forever.

"But, as I said, I have no speech to make. I am glad to be among you again, a private citizen, and that I can travel these streets and meet you in social and business intercourse, and I propose to stay here the balance of my life. Good night."

The closing scene was a reception in the City Hall corridor. Mrs. Alger and a score of other ladies, with several of the General's relatives, viewed the scene from a canopied decorated platform built into the main stairway, and thousands pushed past and grasped Gen. Alger's hand.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

At all the suburban and Summer resorts the aquatic and road and field sports seem to be so popular as to overshadow any plans for formal entertainments. Newport yesterday was bitterly disappointed in the accident to the Columbia, which spoiled its day, and Narragansett had a fine time at polo, while tennis was the attraction at Southampton, and golf at Bar Harbor.

To-morrow the first large entertainment will be given at Newport. It will be a garden party, with Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore as host and hostess. This evening there will be the usual dance at the Casino, and to-day Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor entertain on the Nourmahal.

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It is not Newport alone which is becoming the Mecca of the fashionable world—if there can be more than one Mecca. The Adirondacks and Lake George are having their share of patronage. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and a large party are in camp in the centre of the mountain region not far from Saranac, where are Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and their daughters and a party. Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting are to pass a month at Saranac Lake, and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice and the Misses Brice are at Dunlop Camp, on the Saranac. Mr. Carl Schurz and family will pass the rest of the Summer at Bolton, Lake George. Mr. Schurz left yesterday. He has recovered from the poisoning by ptomaines in fish recently.

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The announcement of the marriage of Mr. Joseph Sampson Stevens, the son of Mr. Frederic Stevens, and Mrs. Clara Sherwood Rollins, yesterday, in St. Louis, did not create very much surprise, as it was known among his friends that the engagement had been on for some little time. Mrs. Rollins obtained a divorce from her first husband, E. W. Rollins of Boston, some little time ago. Mr. Stevens made quite a brilliant record for himself as a Rough Rider in Cuba. He was one of those who suffered severely from the effects of the campaign, and early last Winter went abroad to visit his mother, the Duchess de Dino, with whom he passed the Spring at Pau. Mr. Stevens has three sisters, Mrs. Frederic Allen, the Countess de Galliffet, and the Countess Orlowski. His mother was Miss Sampson, and the old Sampson city residence for years was one of the handsomest in the city. It was situated on the northeast corner of Broadway and Bond Street. After her marriage to Fred Stevens, Mr. Stevens built the house at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, which was afterward purchased by Mr. William C. Whitney, and is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were divorced some years ago, and Mrs. Stevens married the eldest son of the Talleyrand Perigord family, for whom the title of Duc de Dino was arranged during his father's lifetime. He had previously married Miss Curtis of Brooklyn, now divorced from him and who is known as the Countess of Talleyrand Perigord.

***

Ex-Mayor Strong is now on his way across the continent to meet his son, Major Putnam Bradlee Strong of Gen. MacArthur's staff, who sailed a fortnight ago from Manila. Major Strong has been through all the wars in the Philippines and was wounded in the shoulder during the first advance of MacArthur's "flying column." He has been quite a traveler in recent years. Two years ago he was reported, while in Honolulu, engaged to be married to one of the Princesses of the royal family, who has since died. Mrs. Strong accompanies the ex-Mayor, and her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shattuck, are also of the party.

***

Mr. Clarence Mackay arrived yesterday on the Teutonic from Liverpool, and Mrs. Mackay came to town to receive him. They went to Newport on the late train. Mrs. Mackay is not an invalid, as stated, and it is Mrs. John Mackay, Mackay's mother, who has leased a Scottish castle. Mr. and Mrs. G. Hilton Scribner, Mrs. E. P. Cadwalader, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Folsom, and the Misses Hilton arrived on the Friedrich der Grosse, while among Clarence Mackay's fellow-voyagers were Mr. and Mrs. Alan Baring, Murray Young, Pierre Lorillard Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, and Miss Mary Agnew.

***

Miss Alice Reese, the daughter of Mr. W. Henry Reese of New Hamburg, and Mr. Guy Verplanck Richards will be married on Wednesday, Aug. 9, at Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls. There will be no bridesmaids. Mr. Richards's ushers will be Le Roy Dresser Mr. Richard Trimble, Mr. Julian C. V. Richards, Mr. William F. Ward, Mr. Oliver Jennings, Mr. Tracy Hyde Harris, Mr. William Willis Reese, Mr. Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., Mr. William Thornton Lawson, Mr. James F. Bacon, and Mr. William A. Melkicham. Mr. Phillip Verplanck Richards will be best man.

***

The engagement of Miss Edith Lawrence Speyers, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. P. Speyers, and Mr. Edward McVickar is announced. Mrs. Speyers's mother was a Miss Lawrence, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Ricketts Lawrence. Mr. McVickar is the son of the late Henry McVickar of Collinsville, N. Y.

***

There will be a large ball given at the Gladstone, Narragansett Pier, on Tuesday, Aug. 8, at which Gov. Elisha Dyer and staff, the members of the British Embassy, and the Earl of Yarmouth will be guests of honor. A special train will convey the Governor and his party from and to Providence. A banquet will precede the ball.

***

Philadelphia is coming to the fore in Newport this season. Time was when the Quaker City was almost as well represented through its more prominent families at Newport in Summer as New York, but the more conservative Philadelphians have during the past twenty years gradually retreated before the advancing wave of New York plutocracy, until possibly only half a dozen families, headed by the Willings and Johnsons, remain. The Newport Philadelphians of yore, following the customs of their ancestors, have been occupied since 1878 in building up new resorts, and particularly Bar Harbor, Grindstone Neck, and York Harbor.

***

This season finds Philadelphia more largely represented at Newport than for twenty years, but with a newer element headed by Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter. Mrs. Carter was a Baltimore girl, but has cast her lot with Philadelphia through her marriage. Mrs. Drexel and Mrs. Dolan are both natives of the Quaker City. The Philadelphia contingent is not clannish, but prefers to diffuse itself through the place. The Willings are almost numbered with the New Yorkers through the marriage of the daughter of the house with Col. Astor. Mr. W. Vanderbilt has been one of the chief entertainers of the newer Philadelphia set at Newport this Summer, and Mrs. William E. Carter has become for the nonce the chaperone of his parties on his yacht Valiant. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, who are visiting Mrs. Carter, were among Mr. Vanderbilt's guests on the yacht on a trip to Narragansett Pier for the polo on Tuesday, and to meet Mr. and Mrs. Carter and Mr. and Mrs. Widener. Mr. Vanderbilt invited of New Yorkers Mrs. William R. Travers, George P. Eustis, and Harry Payne Whitney, and, of course, Messrs. W. S. Hoyt, F. O. Beach, and Fernando Yznaga. Philadelphians all along the coast are watching with interest and some amusement this new incursion of their fellows at Newport.

***

The all-prevalent Tenderloin coon song and particularly that hackneyed ballad, "Hello, My Baby," is seemingly as popular at Newport as with the Summer population of New York. The feature of any Newport entertainment, small or large, now seems to be the singing and banjo playing of a trio of colored men who, it must be admitted, sing and play remarkably well. Social scientists have here an opportunity for speculation as to why the Tenderloin coon song rages along the Atlantic Coast this Summer.

***

The same craze for novelty in entertainment at private functions that has been so pronounced in London the past two seasons is now evident at Newport and the constant inquiry is for something new. Mrs. Belmont at a dinner on Tuesday evening introduced a new feature in French recitations which were given by Miss Evelyn Harris of New Orleans, who is spending the month at Newport, and who has made quite a reputation by her French recitals in New York.

***

Like master like man. The butlers of the larger villas at Newport are to give a ball there on Sept. 8, and the feature of this ball is to be a cotillion, with handsome favors. It has been decided also that the butlers will engage a local caterer to supply their collation. This is probably intended for a blow at the fashion among the cottagers of employing the fashionable New York caterer whose Summer habitat is Narragansett Pier for their functions.

***

Despite all the talk of automobiles at Newport, and particularly of the number of women who can drive them successfully, the truth is that there are only about three Newport women who have acquired as yet any particular skill in driving the new machines. At least twenty-five, however, are practicing assiduously, and one meets them, accompanied by an instructor, at early morning on the back roads. It will be Autumn before they will have become sufficiently accomplished to make any real practical use of the automobiles. Meanwhile the Newport horse, which is being educated not to fear the new machines, is having a cheerful Summer, and it is only providential that more serious runaways have not yet occurred.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 2.—Miss Edith Clapp and Miss Elsie French to-day gave a picnic at Coddington Cove, formerly a favorite place for such entertainments. Mrs. William Payne Thompson chaperoned the party, which included Count Giuseppe Della Gherardesca, the Misses Potter, William Woodward, Miss Gray, the Misses Stone, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Whiting, and others.

Secretary of the Navy Long and the Misses Long came from the Dolphin to-day and called on several cottagers. During the afternoon the Secretary entertained at luncheon.

The concert at the Casino this evening was well attended. The weekly hop to-morrow evening will bring together many of the younger set.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., entertained at luncheon at Belvoir.

Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan and Miss Fanny Johnson entertained at dinner this evening.

Col. Dyer of Gov. Dyer's staff will come from Providence to remain a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell.

Seats in the grand stand for the horse show have been thus far sold to Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., Col. E. M. Neill, Miss Knowlton, Col. George R. Fearing, C. H. Wetherbee, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. George Griswold, Mrs. A. C. Dulles, Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Mrs. Josiah R. Busk, Miss Blatchford, Mrs. E. J. Tinker, Francis P. Freeman, J. H. Clothier, Mrs. Dana Brayton, Henry G. Ward, Major Yelberton, Arthur B. Emmons, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy, and Mrs. Amos T. French.

Reginald Tower, British Chargé d'Affaires, is registered at the Casino.

The finishing touches are being put on the polo field, so the players will have to be content without practicing until the field is ready for the matches beginning Aug. 7.

Registers at the Golf Club include J. Ellis Hoffman, Jesse Brown, James R. Sheffield, and S. Willis Pomeroy.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish had her first lesson in automobile driving, and it will be some time before the golf rig which was called into requisition for this lesson can be used. In steering around the driveway in front of her cottage, as the carriage was passing the front steps, the vehicle was run too close to the stairs, with the result that the crossbar between the two axles was so badly bent that the carriage was sent back to the depot disabled.

Another automobile accident took place to-day; it was at the automobile depot. Joseph E. Widener was about to take his carriage out of the depot when by an error he backed his golf rig into a wooden partition. The force of the sudden plunge was so great that part of the wooden supports gave way. The carriage and occupants were not injured.

Foxhall Keene to-day received an automobile from Paris and used it for the first time.

A census of automobiles and drivers was taken to-day. It was found there are twenty-four vehicles and sixty-three ladies and gentlemen who can manipulate them.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has changed dates for her large dinners after next Saturday night, owing to conflict with others previously arranged. By this action she has adjusted the muddling of dinner dates.

Mrs. G. J. Schermerhorn gave a luncheon at the Gladstone, Narragansett Pier, this afternoon in honor of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton.

The squash court at the Casino has already been engaged several days ahead.

No less than twelve entertainments were to-day arranged for by the cottagers.

Saturday will be about the busiest day of the season if the weather be dry, as many of the cards issued are for open-air events.

Senator Depew has gone to New York.

The brothers Waterbury, polo players, are here for the polo games.

Baron Carra de Vaux has taken apartments at the Berkeley

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or in liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 6% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperiling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.

Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.

Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., 66 BROADWAY.
OFFERS ITS SERVICES IN THE MATTER OF
Taking entire charge of Mortgages on Real Estate.
Collecting interest, paying the taxes, and insuring buildings. Collecting Coupons and Dividends.
If Mortgages are paid off proceeds will be reinvested or held subject to check.
And all Trusts accepted in conformity with the laws of any State or of U. S.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-Presdt.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MASLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Treas.

NEW MEXICO LAND & IRRIGATION CO.
Reorganization Committee, 6% Certificates.

On and after July 1st, 1899, the whole of the above certificates outstanding will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New York according to the tenor of the bonds and of the indenture securing the same, namely, at 110 per cent. of the principal sum, adding interest accrued upon the bonds up to July 1st, 1899, after which date interest upon the bonds will cease.

JOHN GREENOUGH, } Committee of
JAMES BROWN POTTER, } Liquidation and Reorganization.
New York, June 28th, 1899.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown, Aug. 21, 1884	$86.18
Chas. Carew, March 11, 1883	335.62
Estate P. Fullmer, May 26, 1894	95.30
G. M. Hofman, April 24, 1894	93.91
Estate Catherine O'Neill, February, 1886	61.54

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1899.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public Kings Co., Certificate filed in New York Co.

Northwestern Coal Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the mortgage of the Northwestern Coal Railway Company, dated May 1st, 1893, desires to purchase bonds of the value of $125,000.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of August, 1899, and should be addressed as follows:

"The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street."

"Proposals for sale of bonds of The Northwestern Coal Railway Co."

Dated New York, July 26th, 1899.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$7,600,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.

First and Refunding Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds.
Dated 1899. Due March 1st, 1949.
Interest payable March 1st and September 1st.
COUPON BONDS OF THE DENOMINATION OF $1,000, WITH PRIVILEGE OF REGISTERING THE PRINCIPAL.

Amount Authorized . . . $25,000,000
Amount Outstanding . . . 7,800,000
(of which $200,000 are held in Company's treasury).
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

These bonds are secured by an absolute First Mortgage upon about 282 miles of railroad extending from Morton, Minn., to Watertown, S. D.; Winthrop, Minn., to New Ulm, and the railroad now in course of construction extending from New Ulm south to Storm Lake, Iowa, and by mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, subject to $10,000,000 prior lien bonds. Of the amount authorized $10,000,000 can only be issued to retire the prior lien bonds at maturity, and $7,200,000 are reserved to be issued for future requirements under careful restrictions, as provided by the terms of the mortgage.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co., upon completion of the road from New Ulm south, will own and operate 638 miles of railroad, extending from Minneapolis, Minn., to Watertown, S. D., to Angus, Iowa, and to Storm Lake, Iowa. The Company also owns 13 miles of railroad extending from East Minneapolis to White Bear Lake Junction, which is leased to the St. Paul & Duluth, and a line from Albert Lea, Minn., to the Iowa State Line, leased to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern. The terminal property of the Company at Minneapolis is ample and extremely valuable. The physical condition of the property of the Company is excellent, and the road is operated at a high standard of efficiency, the average train load in 1898 being 201 tons.

Net earnings of 498 miles for 1898 were	**$1,096,825**
It is conservatively estimated that the 140 miles of road now being constructed will increase the net earnings	**200,000**
Total estimated net	**$1,296,825**
Total charges	**892,540**
Surplus	**$404,285**

FOR EIGHT MONTHS FROM JULY 1ST, 1898, TO FEBRUARY 28TH, 1899, THE NET EARNINGS ON THE SAME MILEAGE HAVE INCREASED $46,906 OVER THE SAME PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR.

The Company paid dividends at the rate of 5% per annum for a number of years on its $2,500,000 First Preferred stock, which was retired on June 1st, 1899, and at the rate of 3½ to 4% on its Second Preferred stock of $4,000,000. At present dividends at the rate of 5% per annum are being paid upon the $4,000,000 Preferred stock outstanding.

HAVING SOLD $6,000,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS, WE OFFER THE REMAINING $1,600,000 AT 98 AND INTEREST IN LOTS TO SUIT.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

Pittsburgh & Western Railway
PREFERRED STOCK.

A large number of the holders of the Preferred Stock of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have appointed the undersigned a Committee to represent and protect such shares and, if practicable, secure proper recognition therefor in any scheme of reorganization of said Company. A very large majority of the preferred shares have been depositd with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY to the order of the Committee under such protective agreement. The holders of all outstanding Preferred Stock of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company are invited to deposit their certificates with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, New York. To enable them to participate in any benefits to be secured by the Committee for such Preferred Stock, deposits must be made on or before AUGUST 15, 1899. Certificates now listed on the Stock Exchange will be issued for such deposits.

Each deposit will be subject to an assessment of not to exceed 25 cents per share to meet the necessary expenses of the Committee, such assessment to be paid from time to time as called for by the Committee.

The Committee will cause a thorough examination to be made of the physical and financial condition of the property and its earning capacity, and will then formulate and present to depositing stockholders some scheme of readjustment which will afford protection to the valuable equity which the preferred stockholders have in the property.

New York, July 11, 1899.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS,
J. HARSEN RHOADES,
CHARLES W. BAKER,
Committee.
WM. B. RANDALL,
66 Broadway, Secretary.
HENRY CRAWFORD, Counsel.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five percentum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of August, 1899.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 50 Wall Street,
New York, August 1st, 1899.
MR. WILLIAM E. GLYN becomes a partner in our firm from to-day.
LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,000,000
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Issues Commercial and Travellers' Credits Available in all parts of the world.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
OFFICERS.
George W. Young ..... President
Luther Kountze ..... Vice-President
James Timpson ..... 2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull ..... 3d Vice-President
Clark Williams ..... Treasurer
William P. Elliott ..... Secretary
Richard M. Hurd ..... Asst. Secretary
Calvert Brewer ..... Asst. Treasurer
Alexander Phillips ..... Man'g For'n Dept
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton, Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair, Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke, Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles D. Dickey, Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon, Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss, Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, Jr., James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson, Eben B. Thomas,
George W. Young.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, June 14, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid August 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 14, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899. On August 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Compania Metallurgica Mexicana.
New York Office, 27 William Street,
New York, July 28, 1899.

The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable September 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 1st.

C. J. NOURSE, JR.,
Assistant Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 18, 1899.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th. The transfer books will be closed from August 1st to 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.,
451 and 453 Greenwich St., N. Y.
New York, July 26th, 1899.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Twisted Wire Box Strap Co., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 451 and 453 Greenwich St., New York City, on Monday, August 14th, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M. Transfer books close from Aug. 1st to Aug. 15th.

ALBERT F. HOCHSTADTER,
Sec. & Treas.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 3d, at 19 West 44th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

LOST.—Certificate No. 971 for 100 shares Common Stock Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. MILLS & ODELL, 2 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 2	450,819
To date this year	109,548,592
Corresponding date last year	58,033,836

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 2	$2,000,000
To date this year	$605,638,100
Corresponding date last year	$481,231,585

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4 per cent., at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 4@4¼ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Cot. Oil	¾	Int. Silver	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Kan. City, P. & G.	¾
Am. S. Hoop pf.	½	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Sug. Refs.	⅝	Penn. Railroad	⅝
Am. Tobacco	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	½	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Standard R. & T.	1¼
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3
General Electric	⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf.	½	Glucose Sugar	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1¾	Iowa Central pf.	½
Anaconda Copper pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	1¾
B'klyn Rapid Transit.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¾
Chi. Cons. Tract.	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅝	Nat. Steel	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅝	St J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	1½		
Federal Steel	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1911.3 | St. J. & G. I. 1st..1½
K. C., P. & G. 1st..1½

Bonds Declined.

Mo., K. & T. 2d....1 | Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Room traders on the Stock Exchange show some disposition to renew bearish activity, and at the close of business yesterday they fell upon the market and knocked quotations off somewhat. Small indications appeared of anything like selling for the account of interests actually owning stocks. It is always an easy matter to knock down quotations by selling phantom stock—stock which the sellers do not own, which they have to borrow for delivery—but markets helped by business conditions such as now exist are never thus permanently depressed. A short interest, indeed, is ordinarily a help rather than a hindrance to an improving market's development. It is difficult, therefore, to find veteran Wall Street observers who see in such raids as yesterday took place any discouraging symptom.

Commission brokers are doing more business than has recently been the rule. The outside public shows a disposition to join in making activity at the very first sign of betterment appearing. Out-of-town orders are not only larger than has lately been the average, but they are large apart from comparison with recent inactivity standards. Wall Street, concerned with the ups and downs of quotations chiefly, has less opportunity and perhaps less disposition to watch and note general trade development than is the province elsewhere. Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania manufacturers and merchants have impressed upon them much more promptly the growth of commercial and industrial improvement. Wall Street stays, as largely it always has been, a follower rather than a leader. It is one of the Stock Exchange's boastful axioms that Wall Street is forever discounting the future; but more vanity than fact enters into that declaration; for almost uniformly Wall Street confidence and Wall Street activity are begotten by influences distant from the Stock Exchange—though true it is that, once enlisted in the cause, Wall Street can assume leadership with effective promptitude.

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Money-market conditions are still as they have been—uncertain; but they in no sense warrant the rubbish prophecies which bear speculators are inflicting upon the Street. A 4½ per cent. time-money rate can appear to be a menace to no reasonable man. And even if interest charges do stiffen, what is such a condition the reflection of but the country's general business prosperity? Larger use for funds, larger value in the service that such use of money provides, cannot fail to give increased current value to money itself, and only foolish people or dishonest people can announce any different view.

AS TO GOLD IMPORTS.

"Would the starting of gold imports exert much Wall Street influence?"

Substantially this inquiry is being made by important banking houses, and more than trifling significance is involved in what is suggested.

International exchange rates are uncertainly poised. Manipulation of extraordinary character shows in the exchange market. It seems impossible for any ordinary calculator to forecast the tendency from day to day. What is clearest is that the most forceful manipulative efforts have been made to keep European gold in Europe, and, if possible, to influence a movement of American gold abroad. Such shipments as have taken place are in Wall Street characterized as "special transactions," for the reason that none of the ordinary rules of sterling computation can show the financial warrant of them. The common judgment is that Europe has so much wanted the yellow metal that ordinary payments for it have been increased.

The way in which exchange rates have recently declined, and that without the disclosure of any abnormal pressure, induces the belief that European exigencies may be now somewhat relieved, and that natural influences are to have play. Exchange cannot be long weak without starting gold this way from abroad. Europe has gold that belongs here and can keep it only as a borrower. It is appreciation of this fact that induces the canvass which international houses are now making as to what will be the effect, from the Stock Exchange standpoint, of the bringing of gold here. Of course inquiries generally are of one tenor—that in such a movement would be found reasonable basis for a thoroughgoing Wall Street revival.

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Something more than passing interest centres in what may be the action of the Directors of the Bank of England at their discount meeting to-day. If they disclose no new move to restrict the natural movement of gold the starting of an American import movement may be much closer than has generally been anticipated.

STANDARD OIL AND SUGAR.

It develops that the negotiations satisfactorily progressing toward a settlement of the sugar trade war are in the hands of two important members of the Standard Oil group of millionaires.

The Messrs. Rockefeller, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Flagler are now said to be the largest holders of Sugar Trust stock. And as they are without trade prejudices their representatives can readily devote themselves to the project of bringing the adverse interests into a profitable understanding. Standard Oil authority is quoted in predictions that Sugar Trust stock will sell above $200 per share this year.

MANHATTAN-METROPOLITAN.

It is semi-officially predicted that within a week after Mr. George J. Gould arrives in Europe work will be begun here for the electrical equipment of Manhattan Elevated—work which will be largely of a character to denote that Manhattan and Metropolitan Street Railway are to have a common source of electric power. In Wall Street the belief is well established that representatives of the Whitney-Elkins-Widener syndicate are to be admitted to the Manhattan Board of Directors.

ATCHISON PROSPECTS.

On the basis of calculation which has official confidence it is believed that the Atchison Company will be able to make an extra dividend, if not to vote a permanent increase upon the preferred shares this year. It is this anticipation which induces current activity in Atchison securities. It is said that Europe has lately bought more Atchison common and preferred stock than of any other American security. It is considered significant of foreign confidence in the company's prospects that Scotch bankers have been substantially absorbing Atchison.

ST. PAUL'S GREAT GAIN.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the fourth week in July were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregated $1,025,546, and showed the following comparisons with the same period in preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$197,719
Increase over 1897	122,488
Increase over 1896	214,670
Increase over 1895	253,905
Increase over 1894	330,053
Increase over 1893	244,029
Increase over 1892	157,532

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For the month of July St. Paul's gross earnings compare as follows with preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$849,284
Increase over 1897	671,084
Increase over 1896	838,251
Increase over 1895	1,095,237
Increase over 1894	1,605,251
Increase over 1893	790,123
Increase over 1892	511,893

CHICAGO GAS ADVANCES.

People's Gas shares of a sudden became active and strong yesterday. Though official denials are forthcoming, there seems to be no basis for the belief that negotiations have considerably progressed toward the absorption by the People's Company of the Ogden plant, the one important independent Chicago gas property.

It is expected that a financial statement soon to be made to security holders by the People's Company will show earnings materially beyond the 6 per cent. dividends now paid. The company's earnings are said to have shown an increase during each successive month of this year.

Gas stoves are being installed in Chicago at the rate of 6,000 per month.

CROP DAMAGE FABLES.

"Special dispatches" poured into Wall Street all day long yesterday from the wheat growing centres of Chicago. Wheat in every word from that city was reported to be very badly damaged. Rain had fallen, the grain was wet—and wet grain is something exceedingly to be deplored; so in excited language announced the chorus of dispatches. This effort was not made to affect grain market prices as much as to try to create bearish sentiment on the Granger railroad stocks, for at Chicago there is a largely extended short interest in those shares. At Chicago also there is still faith in the crude old stock-jobbing system of lying about crop damages. But Wall Street has got beyond the point where Chicago "special dispatches" cut any influential figure.

IRON TRADE PROSPERITY.

In its review of current phenomenal trade conditions, The Iron Age to-day will say:

The rising tendency continues unabated, and it is a question whether delays in deliveries have not actually become worse than better lately. Scarcity of labor, scarcity of coke, of pigiron, billets, wire rods, is troubling makers from step to step upward to the final consumer.

Sales for delivery during the first half of 1900 and beyond are growing more numerous, this showing that many buyers are willing to pay present prices for the certainty of securing their supplies. So far as deliveries during the balance of the year are concerned, the maintenance of prices is conceded by the majority, while every day brings accessions to the ranks of those who hold that we are to see a considerably higher level yet for urgent requirements.

This seems to be the situation in pigiron, both in foundry and in Bessemer grades, and for delivery during the next few months there has been a further advance. Pittsburg records sales of Bessemer pig as high as $21. Valley furnace.

Steel continues exceedingly scarce and high prices are being paid for prompt shipments, notably for open hearth stocks. It is signficant that one rolling mill has just given an order for the importation from England of 750 tons of open hearth billets, and that other inquiries are at hand. Orders for foreign open hearth wire rods were placed by screw makers some time since, and there are indications that additional quantities may be drawn from Europe.

While the capture of many large bridge orders for foreign markets has attracted a good deal of general attention, striking progress has been very quietly made in extending a market for buildings and sheds. American firms have asked and obtained the designs proposed, and have remodeled them in accordance with practice here, guaranteeing ability to resist the loads specified. By this means the structures have been much lightened, and it has been possible to secure work at a higher per pound rate than that offered by European builders. We understand that buildings have been thus captured, not alone for the West Indies, Chile, Peru, and Central American States, but also for European countries. We learn that one firm alone placed contracts aggregating 3,000 tons in July.

Among the bridge orders in the market we note eight bridges for Japan. They were designed by American consulting engineers and will therefore be taken here.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $1,962,000 St. Louis and San Francisco first mortgage 4 per cent. Central Division bonds.

Local Canadian banks shipping gold to Montreal as a precautionary measure, although the situation at that centre has improved materially.

Declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on Norfolk and Western preferred stock.

Formation of the Pittsburg, Shamut and Northern Railroad Company, with a capital of $8,500,000, a merger and consolidation of the Mill Creek Valley Railroad Company, the Buffalo, St. Mary's and Southwestern Railroad Company, Mount Jewett, Clermont and Northwestern Railroad Company, and the Smithport and Olean Railroad Company.

Surplus of $4,897 shown by Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis for June, against a deficit of $22,460 in the corresponding month last year.

Denial accredited to a Director of the North American Company that there is any intention of reducing the capital stock or dividing it into common and preferred, as is currently reported.

Increase of $46,756 in Mexican International's net earnings for June, making an increase of $377,600 since Jan. 1.

Purchase in the open market in London of £186,000 gold by the Bank of England.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4@4¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $218,460,780; balances, $11,240,090; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,389,390.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 9-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firmer. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83 for sixty days, $4.86¼ for demand, $4.86⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21@5.21¼, less 1-16, for long, and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 5-16@95⅝ and 94 15-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per 1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@50c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Prices opened irregular on the Bourse to-day, but later they quieted and closed steady. Spanish 4s and Italian securities were dull, the former closing at 61.30. Rio Tintos were heavy, owing to the receipt of unfavorable copper statistics. De Beers were weak on rumors that the Government of Cape Colony contemplated taxing these shares. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 27½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24½c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The feature of business on the Boerse here to-day was the buoyancy of local securities. There was considerable speculative purchasing. Iron shares were in particular favor, in anticipation of the forthcoming Laura balance sheet. Americans were easier. Otherwise business was quiet. Exchange on London, 20 marks 52½ pfennigs for checks.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 30,320,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 1,340,000 marks, other securities decreased 2,940,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 7,660,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 2.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet at the opening. Subsequently locals advanced. Americans were steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT ADVANCES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—A rally in foreign markets and estimates of a considerably smaller Spring wheat crop than a year ago stopped the decline in wheat to-day and sent prices to a point from ¾ to ⅞ of a cent above yesterday's close.

Wheat was firm at the opening, although interest in the market showed but little increase. Damaging hail and rainstorms were reported all over the Northwest, the area affected being placed as high as 500,000 acres, while complaints of drought also came in from sections of the wheat belt.

Absence of export demand caused prices to waver for a time, every little advance bringing out long wheat and encouraging short selling. The large clearances from Atlantic ports, however, a total of nearly 900,000 bushels from all points, caused considerable skepticism as to the reported absence of export demand. Closing cables were higher and reports that famine was imminent in India on account of the absence of the usual monsoon rains caused the market to become quite strong late in the session. A factor in the advance was the estimate of a crop expert putting the Spring wheat yield at 239,000,000 bushels, or 36,000,000 bushels less than previous estimates.

The European shortage, compared with previous crops, was also put at 160,000,000 bushels. Total primary receipts were put at 723,000 bushels. September advanced to 70 cents and closed firm at 69⅞@70 cents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The market for American securities, after a weak opening, was steadier, with business limited to professional traders. The final tone was quiet but steady.

Consols for money, 106 3-16; consols for the account, 106 7-16; Atchison, 21⅞; Canadian, 100½; St. Paul, 136⅝; Illinois Central, 118½; Louisville, 76¾; Union Pacific preferred, 80¼; New York Central, 143¾; Erie, 14; Pennsylvania, 70; Reading, 10⅞; Erie 1st preferred, 39; Northern Pacific preferred, 80¼; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, 11¼.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 3 9-16 per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £196,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 115.80; Madrid, 23.30; Lisbon, 35; Rome, 7.52. American eagles quoted at 76s 5d.

Bar silver uncertain, 27¾d per ounce.

Spanish fours closed at 60½.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities practically every issue that showed any activity at all advanced, and even among the less active issues recessions were neither numerous nor important. The market was active as well as strong, and the day's business was considerably in excess of that transacted on any day for a number of weeks past. The market is gaining strength with the newly developed activity, and for the time being at least the curb market is showing much promise of substantial and general improvement.

By far the most active issues were those of the United Railways Company of St. Louis, which continued to advance, and again ended the day with substantial net gains. In all but one of these issues, however, there was some reaction from the top prices for the day, and in the common stock and the subscriptions the closing prices were about one point below the new high prices established yesterday. The reactions, however, were no greater than were natural after the very sharp advances enjoyed by all of these issues during the past three or four days. St. Louis common sold up to 25, the preferred stock to 85¼, and the bonds to 94⅝, and the subscriptions reached 133¼. Relatively the advances in the several securities were greater than the gain recorded in the subscriptions, so that at the close yesterday the margin of profit in the sale of the securities against purchases of the subscriptions was larger than at the close on Tuesday. Transactions of this nature were made in fairly large amount yesterday, and these considerably increased the day's business in these issues. Between $300,000 and $500,000 of the subscriptions were traded in, and the transactions in the stock amounted probably to about 2,000 sh

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¼	17⅜	1,859	Am. Car & Foundry	18⅜	18½	17¾	17¾	— ¼
66⅞	66¾	1,243	Am. Car & Found. pf.	66½	66⅞	66⅜	66⅞	+ ⅛
43⅞	43¼	6,850	Am. Cotton Oil	42⅞	43⅝	42½	43⅛	+ ⅛
17	18	200	Am. Malting Co.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
69	69½	400	Am. Malting Co. pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
35	35¼	3,150	Am. Steel Hoop	34½	35½	34½	35¼	+ ⅛
78⅞	79	1,150	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	78¾	79	78½	79	+ ⅛
85¼	86	1,736	Am. Smelting & Ref.	84⅞	85⅝	84⅝	85⅛	+1
598	59½	490	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	40¾	40⅞	39	39	— ⅛
97⅜	97⅝	11,635	Am. Steel & Wire	85	86	85	86	—1⅝
162½	162⅝	46,075	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	60	60¼	59½	59½	
118½	119	195	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	97¾	98	97⅝	97⅝	+ ⅛
42½	43	3,255	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	162½	164¼	162⅜	162⅝	— ¼
87¾	88¼	110	Am. Tin Plate	119	119	119	119	+ ⅛
109¼	110	49,007	Am. Tin Plate pf.	43	43	42½	42½	— ⅛
55¼	55½	2,710	American Tobacco	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
207	21	3,885	Anaconda Copper	106¼	110¾	108¼	109⅞	+ ¾
63¾	63⅞	25,750	Atch., Top. & S. F.	55½	56	55⅜	55⅝	— ⅛
49	50	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	21¾	21¾	21	21	
72½	73	1,640	Balt. & Ohio	63⅞	64½	63¾	63¾	+ ⅛
115¾	115⅞	39,793	Balt. & Ohio pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
139	141	10	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	73	73⅝	73	73	— ⅛
54	54½	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	116¾	117⅝	115¼	115¼	— ¼
54¼	54½	800	Canada Southern	141	141	141	141	—1½
27⅝	27¾	2,545	Central Pacific, ass. pd.	88	88	88	88	
...	58	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	55	55	54½	54½	+ ⅛
137⅝	137⅞	8,880	Chic. Cons. Traction	58	58	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅛
76¼	76⅝	100	Chic., Bur & Quincy	138	138½	137½	137⅝	— ⅛
126	127½	100	Chic. & East. Ill.	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ⅛
143	147	4,840	Chic. & East. Ill. pf.	126	126	126	126	— ⅛
70¼	70¾	450	Chic. Great. West.	14½	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	36	3,211	Chic. Gt. W. pf. A.	70¼	70¾	70¼	70⅝	
94	95	800	Chic. Gt. W. pf., B.	36	37½	35⅞	36	
10	10¼	200	Chic. Gt. W. deb.	93¾	94⅝	93	94⅝	— ⅛
132¾	132⅞	9,510	Chic., Ind. & Louis.	9¾	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
174	175	70	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	133½	133½	132⅞	132⅞	
161	162	750	Chic., M. & St. P. pf.	175¼	175¾	174	174	
119½	119⅝	5,525	Chic. & Northwest.	162	162	161¾	162	
57½	58	900	Chic., R. I. & P.	119¾	120⅝	119½	119½	— ⅛
99	99⅜	70	C., C., C. & St. L.	58	58¼	58	58	— ⅛
2	2½	300	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99¼	100	99¼	100	+ ⅛
4	4½	6,515	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
106	110	100	Col. Fuel & Iron.	47¼	48⅛	47⅛	47½	+ ½
5¼	5¾	1,350	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	108	108	108	108	
48	48¼	1,600	Colorado Southern	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
18	18½	1,025	Col. Southern 1st pf.	48½	48⅝	48	48	— ⅝
14½	15½	315	Col. Southern 2d pf.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	
180⅞	181	640	Col. & Hock. Coal & I.	15½	15½	15	15	— ½
44	44¼	10,020	Consolidated Gas	180½	182	180½	181	
89	89⅛	6,090	Continental Tob.	44½	45	43⅞	44	— ½
123⅞	124	2,950	Continental Tob. pf.	87¾	89⅞	87¾	89	+ ⅛
178	179	4,060	Del. & Hudson	124	124¾	123½	123½	+1⅛
21⅜	21⅝	300	Del., Lack. & West.	179	181	177½	177½	— ½
75⅝	76	200	Denver & Rio Gr.	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
20⅜	21¼	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝	— ⅛
37½	37⅞	462	Des Moines & Ft. D.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
...	...	100	Erie 1st pf.	37	37⅞	37	37⅞	+ ⅛
59¼	59⅜	2,850	Erie 2d pf.	18¼	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
81½	82	298	Federal Steel	50⅞	60¼	59⅝	59⅝	+ ⅛
124	124½	500	Federal Steel pf.	82¼	82¾	82	82	— ⅛
67¼	67⅞	1,645	General Electric	124	124½	124	124	
59½	60	800	Glucose Sugar Ref.	68⅝	68⅝	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
115	115½	405	Hocking Valley pf.	60	60	59½	59½	— ⅝
42⅞	43	1,120	Illinois Central	115½	115½	115¼	115¼	— ¼
79¾	80	1,651	International Paper	42⅝	42⅞	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
15	16	100	Inter. Paper pf.	79	79⅜	79	79	— ⅛
12¼	12½	100	International Silver	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
52	53	575	Iowa Central	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
8	8¼	1,300	Iowa Central pf.	52½	53	52½	52½	— ⅛
74	75	50	K. C., F. S. & G.	8	8⅞	8	8	— ⅛
56½	57	125	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	75	75	75	75	— ⅛
21	21¼	400	Laclede Gas	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ⅛
80	80½	1,000	Lake Erie & West.	21	21½	21	21½	— ⅛
74¼	74½	3,452	Lake Erie & W. pf.	80	80	80	80	— ⅛
118⅞	119	16,345	Louisv. & Nashv.	74½	74⅞	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅛
212	212½	1,010	Manhattan Con.	119½	120¼	118¾	119	— ⅛
13⅞	14¼	930	Met. St. Ry.	212¼	213	212	212⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	14¾	1,120	Met. St. Ry. rights	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
3⅜	4	200	Mexican Central	15½	15⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
58½	59	100	Mexican Nat. certfs.	37⅜	4	37⅜	4	— ⅛
93½	94	410	Minn. & St. Louis	59	59	59	59	— ⅛
24½	25	800	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	64	64½	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
64¾	65¾	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	22¼	24	22	24	— ⅛
12	12⅝	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	63	64¼	63	64¼	— ⅛
36½	36¾	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
48⅝	49	6,950	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	36¼	36¾	36¼	36½	— ⅛
185	...	48	Missouri Pacific	49½	49½	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
46¾	47	275	Morris & Essex.	185	185	185	185	— ⅛
31	31¼	220	National Bis. Co.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
53¼	54	1,640	National Lead Co.	31	31½	31	31	— ⅛
94¼	94⅜	803	National Steel	54½	54½	53½	53½	— ⅛
117¾	118¼	3,235	National Steel pf.	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	— ⅛
195	197	225	New Jersey Central.	117¾	118¼	117¾	118	— ⅛
139¾	140	8,025	New York Air Brake.	196	196	195½	195½	— ⅛
26⅜	26¾	35	New York Central.	139½	140⅜	139¼	139¼	— ⅛
213	214	1,910	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215	215	215	215	— ⅛
71⅞	72	2,550	N. Y., Ont. & W.	26⅝	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
12¼	12½	9,210	Norfolk & Western	21⅝	21⅞	21¼	21½	— ⅛
52⅝	52⅞	8,850	Norfolk & West. pf.	72½	72½	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅛
78	78¼	1,320	North American	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
48¼	48½	1,435	Northern Pacific	53	53¼	52¾	52¾	— ⅛
136⅞	137	19,130	Northern Pacific pf.	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	13,770	Pacific Mail.	48¼	48⅜	48¼	48⅜	— ⅛
...	...	300	Pennsylvania R. R.	136½	137⅜	136½	136⅞	— ⅛
63¾	63⅞	3,483	People's Gas, Chicago.	119¾	121	119¾	120⅜	— ⅛
58	58½	1,000	Philadelphia Co.	85	85	85	85	— ⅛
80¼	80½	85	Pittsburg Co.	48½	48⅝	48	48⅛	— ⅛
21¼	21⅝	680	Pressed Steel Car.	58¼	58¼	57⅜	58¼	— ⅛
61¼	61¾	3,920	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89⅜	89⅜	89⅛	89⅜	— ⅛
33¼	34⅛	500	Reading	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
16	16¼	200	Reading 1st pf.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¼	— ⅛
34	34¼	1,520	Reading 2d pf.	34¼	34⅜	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
15¾	15¾	500	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	16¼	16½	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
39¼	39½	2,780	St. Louis & San Fran.	12⅛	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
39⅜	39⅝	12,460	St. L. & San Fr. 2d pf.	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
108	109⅜	200	St. Louis Southwest.	16¾	17⅛	16½	17⅜	+ ⅛
34¼	34¾	24,620	St. Louis Southw. pf.	39	40¼	38¾	39⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	900	St. Paul & Omaha.	109	109¼	109	109¼	— ⅛
52¼	52⅜	1,840	Southern Pacific	35	35⅞	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
5¾	5¾	1,330	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
76½	76¾	12,060	Standard Ry. pf.	52¾	52¾	52½	52½	— ⅛
...	...	10	Tennessee Coal & I.	7⅞	9	7⅞	9	— ⅛
22¼	22⅜	400	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	73¾	77¼	73⅜	76¼	+3
4⅛	45	9,780	Texas Pacific	150	150	150	150	
77⅞	78	5,064	Union Pacific	22¼	22¾	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
25¾	27	700	Union Pacific pf.	45½	45½	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
78¼	79	200	Union Bag & Paper.	77⅞	78¾	77½	77⅞	— ⅛
73⅛	73½	1,420	Union Bag & Paper pf.	26½	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
50	50½	220	U. S. Leather pf.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	— ⅛
23	23⅜	1,070	U. S. Rubber.	73⅜	73½	73¼	73⅜	— ⅛
89¾	90	450	Wabash pf.	50½	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
9⅝	10	970	West. Union Tel.	23⅜	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
23⅞	24¼	229	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
15¼	15¾	600	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
53	53⅛	200	Wis. Cent., w. iss.	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
...	...	...	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Total		450,819		53½	53½	53	53	+ ¼

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	...
3s, r., 1918	108¾	109
3s, c., 1918	108¾	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112¾
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	129	130
4s, c., 1925	129	130
5s, r., 1904	111¼	111⅜
5s, c., 1904	111¼	111⅜
D. C. 3-65s, ex int	...	117
Adams Exp.	112½	115
Alb. & Sus.	195	200
Am. Coal	140	160
Am. Dist. Tel. pf.	93¼	94
Am. Dist. Tel.	39	50
Am. Exp.	138	142
Am. Linseed.	10	12½
Am. Lin. pf.	51	52
Am. Sp. Mfg.	5¾	6½
A. S. M. pf.	22	30
A. T. & C.	...	104
Am. T. pf.	140	146
Ann Arbor.	18	19
Ann Arb. pf.	40	41½
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs.	7½	9
B. & O. R. & E. pf.	32½	...
B., R. & P. pf.	75¼	...
Can. Pac.	97	97½
Cap. Tract.	93	94
C. I. & L. pf.	41	41½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	193	198
C. T. & T.	14½	15
C. T. & T. pf.	46½	48
C., L. & W.	9½	11
C., L. & W. pf.	37¾	41
Cleve. & P.	186	190
C. C. & I. D. pf.	5	6
Col. Mid.	16	17½
Com. Cable.	179	...
Consol. Coal.	50	56
Consol. Ice.	42½	43½
Cons. Ice pf.	...	91½
D. M. & F. D. pf.	105	125
Eighth Av.	400	...
Erie.	13⅜	13¾
E. T. & T.	96	99
Evi & T. H.	39	40
" pf.	82	85
F. & P. M.	30	32
F. & G. M. pf.	57	60
Ft. W. & R. G.	24½	25
Glucose pf.	108	110
Gt. N. pf.	167	169
H. B. Claflin.	114	...
Hocking Val.	23½	24
Homestake.	74	...
Ill. Cent., l.	116	...
Joliet & Chi.	175	...
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15
K. & D. M.	3½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	...	...
Knick. Ice.	18	19
	50	51

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit pref.	108
Binghamton Gas 5s	108
Fern. Coal Co.	02½
Journeay & Burnham	15.00
Journeay & Burnham pf.	5.00
Marshall Mill	25.00
New York Biscuit bonds	65
Retsof bonds	110½
Retsof stock	15

Paying Out Gold at the Sub-Treasury.

At the United States Sub-Treasury yesterday a Clearing House transaction was effected by which $100,000 in gold was paid in honor of a San Francisco Sub-Treasury draft on account of Klondike gold deposited there. Under this new plan of transferring Pacific Coast gold by draft, local bank reserves are likely to be largely increased, and as a result the capacity of the Clearing House vaults will be tested.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60⅝@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d. per ounce, and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 50 shares of Consol. California and Virginia sold at 2.10, 300 Cripple Creek at .11, 1,000 Croesus at .01, 200 Mexican at .70, 100 Phoenix at .11, 200 Sierra Nevada at .09, and 500 Utah at .13.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	1.00	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol.	.06	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.11
Belcher	.22	Sierra Nevada	.62
Best & Belcher	.45	Silver Hill	.02
Breece	.60	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Brunswick Con.	.15	Savage	.50
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.20
Chollar	.80	Standard	.62
Crown Point	.26	Small Hopes	2.45
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.10	Union Consol.	1.25
Con. Imperial	.03	Utah	.33
Con. Pac. bonds	.04	Victor	.10
Con. Pac. Co. scrip	.06	Yellow Jacket	1.00
Crescent	.15	Yellow Jacket	.33
Catalpa	.15	Argentum Juanita	.23
Deadwood Terra	.20	Alamo	.09
Eureka Consol.	.40	Anaconda	.45
Father De Smet	.45	Cripple Ck. Con.	.10
Gould & Curry	.40	Creede & Cr. Ck.	.09
Hale & Norcross	.30	Gold & Globe	.04
Homestake	65.00	Golden Fleece	.28
Horn Silver	1.25	Isabella	.02
Iron Silver	.50	Mollie Gibson	.25
Julia Con.	.03	Mount Rosa	.23
Kingston & Pemb.	.02	Pharmacist	.03
La Crosse	.20	Portland	1.85
Leadville Con.	.16	Specimen	.06
Little Chief	.09	Union	.30
Mexican	.18	Work	.24
Moulton	.60	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15
Ontario	.25	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13½
Ophir	6.75	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12½
Occidental	1.05	Grey Forge	.12½
	.18		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.14	Golden Fleece	.26
Gold Magnet	.01	Isabella	.88
Jennie Blanche	.57	Jefferson	.10
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.55	Justine	.01⅜
Pilgrim	.003	Mollie Gibson	.24
Alamo	.09⅜	Mount Rosa	.25
Anaconda	.51	Pande Basin	.40
Anchoria	.70	Portland	1.95
Cr. Ck Con.	.10	Sentinel	.002⅜
Cannon Jall	.007	Waldorf	.01⅜
Elkton	.91	Work	.24
Gar. Con.	.14	Rosario Honduras	5.00

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week July	$48,433	$33,591	$24,058
Fiscal year	149,065	113,166	71,451
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
4th week July	$156,273	$123,780	$130,931
Month	485,843	406,795	429,405
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS for June—			
Gross earnings	395,123	465,574	365,043
Op. expenses	271,086	365,779	264,439
Net earnings	124,037	99,795	100,604
Charges	119,141	122,254	118,583
Surplus	4,896	*22,459	*17,979
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	4,769,948	5,083,372	4,613,454
Net earnings	1,465,283	1,574,005	1,453,359
Surplus	67,743	157,743	50,333
*Deficit.			
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM for June—			
Gross earnings	111,887	103,064	82,790
Op. expenses	89,642	98,725	76,513
Net earnings	22,245	4,339	6,277
Charges	12,239	11,462	12,905
Surplus	10,006	*7,123	*9,028
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,433,294	1,399,168	1,241,393
Net earnings	403,852	393,756	315,183
Surplus	206,109	195,671	142,889
*Deficit.			
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for June—			
Gross earnings	381,458	271,929	236,829
Op. expenses	223,487	180,714	148,880
Net earnings	157,971	111,215	87,969
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	2,275,791	1,665,972	1,542,766
Net earnings	1,015,309	637,702	588,775

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s coup		Mex Inter 1st 4s	
500	108¾	5,000	86⅝
500	108⅝	6,000	87
500	108¼	21,000	99¼
Adams Exp Co 4s		1,000	99⅝
1,000	106½	M, K & T 1st 4s	
Am. D. & Imp 5s		2,000	93¼
26,000	116⅜	5,000	93⅛
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		15,000	93⅛
26,000	96	500	94
A, T & S F adj 4s		1,000	66½
2,000	85⅝	M, K & T of Tex 5s	
38,000	85⅝	6,000	91
Gen 4s		Mo Pac 1st cons	
2,000	101⅝	1,000	118⅝
500	101¼	2,000	118½
15,000	101⅞	1,000	118⅝
500	102	4,000	118½
20,000	101⅞	Trust 5s	
5,000	101⅜	25,000	100
10,000	101⅝	Mob & Ohio g m 4s	
10,000	102	5,000	87
B & O 3½s		N Y C & Hudson,	
85,000	96	Lk Sh col 3½s	
10,000	96½	14,000	100
B & O 4s		Registered	
8,000	101¼	2,000	99½
2,000	101	M C con 3½s	
B & O S W div 3½s		16,000 10F	100
when issued		Nor & W Ry con 4s	
10,000	94½	500	95
Bklyn R T 5s		2,000	94¾
5,000	115¼	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
Bklyn Un Elev 1st		20,000	67¼
2,000	100½	Prior lien 4s	
5,000	101	4,000	103⅛
Can So 1st 5s		10,000	103¾
5,000	108	4,000	103
Can So 2d		O & R 1st, Spring-	
1,000	111	field div	
Cent of N J gen 5s		5,000	103¼
5,000	121¼	Ore R R & N 4s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		12,000	101½
8,000	97½	8,000	101¼
C & O 6s, 1911		Ore S Line inc A 5s	
5,000	123	1,000	96¾
Income		Peo & East 1st	
6,000	106⅞	1,000	85½
C, M & St P, LaC & Dav div		Income	
5,000	120	6,000	29
C, M & St P		Reading Co gen 4s	
Con 7s		16,000	88⅛
4,000	170½	5,000	88¼
C & P W div 5s		20,000	88½
10,000	122	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	
C, R I & P gen 4s		10,000	84½
10,000	107⅝	St L & I M gen 5s	
51,000	107½	42,000	114
1,000	107½	8,000	114½
10,000	107⅝	10,000	114⅝
Chi Term Trans 4s		5,000	113⅞
3,000	99⅞	35,000	114
1,000	99⅝	25,000 3	114½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		10,000	114½
1,000	95	25,000 3	114½
Col C & I 6s		St L I M & So 4s	
24,000	100	1,000	86⅜
Col F & I 5s		St L & S F g m 5s	
17,000	90½	1,000	109
5,000	89⅞	Gen 6s	
10,000	90	5,000 20F	124½
1,000	90½	St L S Wn 1st	
Col & South 1st 4s		5,000	95¾
4,000	87⅜	2d inc	
10,000	87½	5,000	65⅞
10,000	87⅜	1,000	66¼
10,000	87⅜	15,000	66⅜
1,000	87⅜	5,000	66½
10,000	87⅜	5,000	66⅝
8,000	87¼	1,000	66¾
D & R G 4s		10,000	67⅛
6,000	99¾	29,000	66⅞
Detroit Gas Co 5s		30,000	66⅞
10,000	98½	St Paul & Dul 4s	
Det City Gas 5s		4,000	99⅞
10,000	98½	St Paul, Minn & M	
10,000	98¾	consolidated 6s	
2,000	98¾	5,000	143½
3,000	98¾	S F P & P 1st	
10,000	99	5,000	107⅝
5,000	98⅞	10,000	107¾
Det, M & M L G		So Pac col trust 4s	
10,000	19¼	when issued	
6,000	19⅜	25,000	84
2,000	19⅝	20,000	83⅞
6,000	19⅞	10,000	84
Elin, J & B 5s		5,000	83⅞
2,000	103½	20,000	84
Erie gen lien 4s		30,000	83⅞
45,000	72⅝	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
1st con 7s		11,000	112
5,000	144¼	4,000	112⅛
4s prior bds		So Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	92	3,000	109¼
Ft W & D C 1st		Stand R & T inc	
9,000	79	5,000	26½
11,000	78¼	15,000	27
G Bay & W'n deb B		10,000	27¼
5,000	6½	15,000	28
G V, G & N 1st		13,000	28¼
10,000	105¼	17,000	28½
18,000	105¼	18,000	28¼
Hocking Val 4½s		5,000	28
4,000	101¾	10,000	27¾
Int & Gt Nor 2d		10,000	27½
3,000	93⅝	5,000	27¼
3d mtge		7,000	27¼
6,000	64	12,000	27
K C P & G 1st		Tenn C I r & R, Bir-	
10,000	61⅞	n'gh'm div 1st	
52,000	62	5,000	108½
2,000	62½	Tex & N O con 5s	
7,000	63	10,000	103½
10,000	63¼	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
22,000	63¼	1,000	115¼
14,000	63⅜	Tol & O Cent 1st	
1,000	63⅜	1,000	105½
5,000	63	Union Pac 4s	
6,000	63⅝	1,000	105½
10,000	63	4,000	105¾
Lehigh & W-B cons assented		11,000	105⅞
1,000	99	850	105¾
4,000	100	Wabash 1st 5s	
Louisville & Nashv unified gold 4s		1,000	117½
2,000	100	3,000	118
N O & M 1st		2d 5s	
1,000	131½	4,000	100¾
Met W S E, Chi, 4s		Debt series B	
2,000	96½	5,000	37⅞
M & St L 1st & refunding 4s		5,000	38
2,000	99	20,000	37¾
5,000	98⅞	1,000	38
40,000	99	10,000	37¾
Mex Cent 2d inc		W & L E 1st	
30,000	12⅜	2,000	109¼
5,000	12	W Cent 1st 4s w i	
Total sales	$2,000,000	3,000	94¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
930	Am. Steel & W.	60¾	60¾	59⅜	59⅜
136,70	Am. Sugar Ref.	162½	164¼	162¼	162⅜
90	At., T. & S. F.	21¼	21¼

MR. ALGER'S DEFENSE.

The Leader in The London Times to Which the ex-Secretary of War Replied.

From The London Times, July 20.

The resignation of Mr. Alger, the Secretary of War in President McKinley's Cabinet, is a decided victory for public opinion and public morals over political organizations. Our correspondent in New York, whose trenchant comments on "Algerism" we published a few days ago, has clearly explained what the evils are that are identified with the personality of the retiring Minister, and how powerful are the influences that have hitherto sheltered his incompetence, if not his corruption. It is not for people in this country to call up for condemnation the public men who occupy high places under another Government, but, as our New York correspondent has shown, Mr. Alger's conduct has been persistently arraigned by his own countrymen, and, after he had been obstinately shielded from censure by the President, he has, by resigning, practically allowed judgment to go against him by default. If he had continued to hold office, in the face of the public feeling that has been gathering against him, not even the force of party ties would have availed to prevent a controversy and an exposure that must have been seriously damaging to the political credit of Mr. McKinley, and might have had a disastrous effect on Republican prospects in the Presidential conflict of next year. Yet Mr McKinley, like Gen. Grant—and with very much the same result—has taken shelter under the pretext that it would be both impecedent and dishonorable not to stand by a man "under fire." The sentiment has its respectable side, but it is impossible to raise it to the dignity of a principle dominating public morality as well as partisan interests. Mr. Alger, though "under fire," has wisely recognized that it is a dangerous thing to fight public opinion, even with the party machine behind him. By tendering his resignation now he has relieved the McKinley Administration from a responsibility that was assuming very serious proportions. Though the Republican Party cannot divest itself of all blame for what has happened during the war and since the peace by the simple ejection of Mr. Alger this is the first and the most essential step toward the purification of the Republican Party, and, indeed, of the whole political system of the United States.

The question which a great number of the most intelligent and high-minded Americans have lately been putting to themselves is how it has come to pass than a politician like Mr. Alger should not only be placed in such a position as that of Secretary of War, but, when the time of trial arrived, and his incapacity was made manifest, should be maintained in office. Our correspondent has drawn attention to the facts, published and commented upon in the most influential newspapers in the United States, showing that the administration of the War Department has been systematically jobbed for party purposes. Jobbery of this sort has long been familiar in connection with the Customs, the Post Office, and other departments, and easy-going Americans have not troubled themselves greatly about it. But the campaigns in Cuba and in the Philippines, the treatment of the volunteer armies, the scandals of insanitary camps, and of a dishonest or inefficient commissariat, have profoundly stirred public opinion throughout the Union. Thousands of families have suffered through losses due not to the ordinary risks of war, but to preventable disease and to the lack of proper supplies. When there is an investigation into the causes of these disasters, which have cast deserved and undeserved discredit on the policy of the Administration, the answer is that they are the fruit of government by professional politicians, who have to look, in every nomination, not to character or efficiency, but to party advantage. Mr. Alger himself is a personage who would never have risen to the rank of War Minister on his merits. His military record, in fact, during the secession struggle was by no means such as to secure him the confidence of the army. It is probable that certain political reasons would not have brought above his appointment if it had been thought, when Mr. McKinley came into office nearly two years and a half ago, that there was any likelihood of war. But at a critical time, when Mr. McKinley's success as a Presidential candidate was far from certain, Mr. Alger was the nominee, it is said, of a group of politicians whose adhesion was necessary to win over the great State of Ohio. Mr. Hanna, the political "boss" of that State and the cornerstone of Mr. McKinley's influence, forced Mr. Alger, whom our correspondent calls "a disgraced army officer," into the War Minister's office. The consequences are just what might have been expected. Mr. Alger, owing his appointment to party politics and to nothing else, set about employing the authority and patronage of his department for party objects, and the President, himself the creation of the same influences, gave his nominal subordinate a free hand.

It is not at all surprising that the outcome of this system in time of war has been such as to shock even those Americans who had come to regard the abuses of party government as unavoidable incidents of life like the extremes of Winter and Summer weather. It was not alone that there had been incompetence and wastefulness in the highest places, that the health of the soldiers as well as the money of the taxpayers had been imperiled for the profit of jobbing politicians and corrupt contractors, but what was much worse, that the exposure of the rottenness of the military administration had apparently left Mr. McKinley and the wirepullers of the Republican Party entirely unmoved. Mr. Alger professed to treat the criticism of his opponents—many of them the most earnest and thoroughgoing adherents of the Republican faith and tradition—with contemptuous indifference. It was evident that he regarded himself as having acquired a political freehold in the War Department "for good consideration," and was confident that he would not be dispossessed. Till yesterday it seemed that his confidence was well founded. He was discredited and unpopular, yet the President appeared to be unwilling or unable to get rid of him, though he had shown himself treacherous even according to the low code of honor and morality that is accepted by party politicians. It is an unexpected relief to find that Mr. Alger has, at last, recognized and bowed to the judgment of public opinion, and that, for the same reason, his resignation has been accepted by the President. It is for the citizens of the United States to take care that the removal of a superficial sympton does not divert their attention from the root of the mischief. It is, no doubt, true, as our correspondent says, that "Algerism" is odious to the great majority of the American people, but of what use are democratic institutions if they do not enable a free community, justly proud of their intellectual progress and their ethical standard, to get rid of abuses which they loathe and which inflict upon their country both damage and dishonor?

Letter on Which the Leader Was Based

ALGERISM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The word Algerism has become of late so familiar in the United States as to need no definition or explanation. Words of this kind coin themselves, and also explain themselves, at least to those who know something about the exploits of the man whose name is the root of the new substantive. Mr. Alger was Secretary of War during the late conflict with Spain, and is still Secretary of War now that we are engaged in subjugating the Philippines. Algerism means, primarily, the administration of the War Office in the political interest of Mr. Alger and his friends. It means also, as a necessary consequence, the inefficient and, in a political sense, corrupt administration of that great office. That is what the name of Mr. McKinley's War Minister is going to stand for in history.

There are many English students of the late war who are perfectly competent to point out the mistakes made in the conduct of it. Many of the mistakes were innocent and inevitable. It is those which were neither innocent nor inevitable for which the Secretary of War is held to account—those, in other words, which were the natural result of managing the War Office first of all as a great political machine for the reward of political friends. Even in civil administration this method has not been found to work well. A practical politician, expert in the manipulation of votes and voters and in party work of all kinds, does not for that reason make a good Treasury clerk or Collector of the Port of New York. Still less is he likely to make a good Colonel or Brigadier General. Yet, when it came to organizing the volunteer force, great numbers of these practical politicians were appointed to high military commands. To some extent Mr. McKinley must share with Mr. Alger the responsibility for these appointments. The President, in the last resort, is responsible for them all. He is responsible for all administrative or executive acts, because he can do or prevent whatever he will. The Secretary of War, as a Cabinet officer, is not much more than a clerk, or, at best, an adviser. He has nothing like the position or influence of an English Cabinet Minister. But it is none the less the administrative head of a great department. He carries on the business. The President cannot look into details, though when, as in the present case, the President is an experienced politician, he does personally attend to the business of appointing officers. There is another word beside Algerism, which, if not current or not generally adopted and used by the public, is used by political opponents and independent critics of the President. The other word is McKinleyism, and in this case also the predominant significance is political. We may well hope that the use of it is not to become more general. It may be said to have grown out of Algerism, for the one act of the President which has brought down more censure on his head than any other is his stubborn retention of Mr. Alger in office.

The political scandals which connect themselves with Mr. Alger's name are unhappily very numerous. His very appointment was a political scandal. He had been an officer in the volunteer army during the civil war. He escaped cashiering by a technicality on a charge of absence from duty in the presence of the enemy. I do not like to employ the single word which sums it up, but it has often been flung in his face and the records show but too plainly what the real offense was. What can be said of the appointment of a disgraced army officer to be War Minister? Why should Mr. McKinley have chosen him? Why should he keep him after his incompetence had been exposed? The answer to both these questions may be expressed in one word, politics. But even that is a charitable answer. It has been alleged publicly hundreds of times by the most reputable journals in the United States that Mr. Alger bought his appointment, not necessarily with money, but by some sort of political service which put the President under a political obligation he could neither disown at the time nor rid himself of later. The Evening Post gives this account of the matter, in a leading article of June 27:

"A promoter of trusts, in business and politics alike, discredited in both military and civil life, Gen. Alger forced his own appointment as Secretary of War upon a weak and unwilling President by a bargain with Mark Hanna. Charles Foster, once a powerful force in Ohio politics, still retained some remnants of his influence when Hanna was making his fight before the Ohio Legislature for the Senatorship. Foster was under pecuniary obligations to Alger. He agreed to turn over to Hanna the votes of Republican legislators whom he controlled, and whom Hanna must have to win, if Hanna would put him in McKinley's Cabinet.

That, of course, is the accusation of an opponent, but neither to this nor to others is any answer forthcoming. The press of the whole country rings with these scandals. They began before the war with Spain began, they continued during that war, and they continue still. They include charges of something far graver than inconpetence. The choice of camps for the volunteers was so ill made that many more lives were sacrificed on American than on Cuban soil. Camp Alger, within a dozen miles of Washington, was a pesthouse. The site was unfit. There was not sufficient water; the sanitary arrangements were awful. The Western camps were no better. Men died by the hundred from preventible diseases. The camp at Tampa was probably worst of all, and it was openly alleged that this camp was selected in order to favor a railway in which some of Mr. Alger's friends were interested. The railway was unable to deal with the transportation, but it was not until a threat of exposure had been made that a rival road was allowed to share in the business. The supply of suitable clothing and food became a public grievance; soldiers at home and soldiers in Cuba suffered from both. The General Commander in Chief finally protested, and at length his protests and accusations became public, and "embalmed beef" became a household word. That and other unsuitable and unwholesome food were supplied to the troops. There were courts of inquiry. The Commissary General, convicted on other issues, was retired on full pay. The court which tried the charges about the beef was organized to acquit, and did acquit, in face of the fact that more than 500 witnesses testified that rotten or diseased or refuse meat was issued to both regulars and volunteers. There were military scandals at Santiago, and when Col. Roosevelt prepared the famous round robin which he and most of the Generals signed, Mr. Alger took his revenge by giving to the press a garbled version of a private letter to himself from Col. Roosevelt. He had garbled the dispatches from Manila. He—or those who act under his orders—concealed the truth from the public, misled and deceived the public by false representations as to the military situation in Manila, till nobody knows what the facts are, and all confidence in official statements is gone. His latest exploit is to announce himself a candidate for the United States Senate for Michigan in opposition to the present Senator, a supporter of the President. For this purpose Mr. Alger has formed an alliance with Gov. Pingree, an avowed opponent of the Administration of which Mr. Alger remains a member. What, then, can be the all-powerful motive which compels the President to tolerate such an act of political perfidy? Even the politicians condemn that. It touches them nearly, for it violates the rules of the game, without which the game cannot be played nor the necessary dust thrown in the eyes of the intelligent people. It is a mere incident that Mr. Alger should appeal for support as an opponent of trusts, being himself intimately connected with the Diamond Match Trust.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Telephone Company Buys 22 Cortlandt Street—Other Dealings at Private Contract.

The New York Telephone Company has bought, through John B. Streeton, the four-story building 22 Cortlandt Street, 22 by 137.4. This property adjoins the Telephone Building on the west and separates it from the Havemeyer Building at the northeast corner of Cortlandt and Church Streets. Whether the Telephone Company buys for improvement or simply to protect its present building could not be learned yesterday, but it is known that the leases in 22 Cortlandt Street, some of which have two years to run, are held at high figures, so that any immediate change in the property is not probable. Several months ago the New York Telephone Company bought 14 Cortlandt Street, adjoining its property on the east. No. 22 is sold by Mrs. Grace B. Fairbanks, and the price is reported to be in the neighborhood of $180,000.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Walter D. Starr to Mrs. F. C. Armstrong the four-story dwelling 37 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.

Francis B. Robert has sold for the Wallace estate to an investor the five-story building, with store, 31 Cortlandt Street, adjoining the corner of Church, 24.9 by 122, on private terms.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Josephine Alley to George Raymond the four-story dwelling 116 West Eighty-seventh Street, 18 by 56 by 100.

The Midland Realty Company has sold for Henry D. Tiffany, for $12,000, the plot at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Hoe Avenue, 75 by 140 by 100 and irregular.

Joseph L. Buttenweiser has sold the new six-story tenement 64 St. Mark's Place, 25 by 101.6.

Daniel Callaghan has sold to Mary White the five-story flat 206 West Nineteenth Street, 15.6 by 92.

The Woodbridge Company, owners of the Woodbridge Building, occupying the block front on the southeast side of William Street, between John and Platt Streets, mortgaged that property yesterday to the United States Trust Company for $500,000. The mortgage secures a bond issue due in 1909.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George E. Mott, referee, 161 East Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,183.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Waddington, referee, 951 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 51.9½ feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 75 by 62 by 74.11 by 82.7½, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,595; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, referee, 232 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 266.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,250; subject to another mortgage for $4,750.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 287 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,730.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Walter M. Mead, referee, 781 to 789 St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 102.2 by 94 by 99.11 by 72.2, five four-story brick flats, with stores in the corner. Due on judgment, $50,890.

By John S. Mapes, partition sale, Isaac N. Mills, referee, tract of 33⅓ acres belonging to the estate of James T. Adee at William's Bridge, and bounded by Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge Road, White Plains Road, and the lands of William Augustus Spencer.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 14 Monroe Street and 17 Hamilton Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25.1 by 115.1 and 117.5; H. & A. Cohen of 168 Park Row, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 172.7 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20.6 by 84.6; Lucy E. Lynn of 500 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Benjamin Talbot, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 451 West Seventeenth Street, for a four-story brick dwelling, 25 by 35; Mary Callaghan, premises, owner; C. A. Blinns of 216 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $45,000.

No. 451 West Seventeenth Street, rear, for a three-story brick stable, 25 by 33.4; Mary Callaghan, owner; C. A. Blinns, architect; cost, $3,300.

Eleventh Street, south side, 300 feet west of Avenue C, Unionport, for two two-story frame dwellings and stable, 18 by 50 and 22 by 20; Francis Druhe of 1,981 Bathgate Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,900.

Rose Place, north side, 130 feet west of Park Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; T. L. Newman, Unionport, owner and architect; cost, $2,400.

Alterations.

No. 327 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, 21 by 52; S. and T. Miles of 34 West Thirty-fourth Street, owners; A. O. Hoddick, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 904 Lexington Avenue, to a five-story brick building; Institute for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, premises, owner; Haas & Fried of 21 Clinton Place, architects; cost, $500.

No. 123 Worth Street, to a four-story brick store; Catharine O'Brien of 131 West Thirty-first Street, owner; Thomas Chaffers, architect; cost, $400.

No. 368 Canal Street, to a five-story brick factory; Elias Stone of 265 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; Dodge & Morrison, architects; cost, $120.

Nos. 431 and 435 East Eighteenth Street and 428 to 434 East Nineteenth Street, to a one-story brick storage house; American Carbonate Company, premises, owner; De Lemos & Cordes, architects; cost, $5,000.

Railroad Avenue, west side, 55.7 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; M. Broderick of 550 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 36 Pell Street, to a four-story brick restaurant and club; John Voss of 839 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; T. F. Hughes, architect; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 2.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 85th St, 48x100; Walter D. Starr to Hattie Mendelson 100

AVENUE A, e s, 25.2 ft n of 72d St, 20x98; Joseph Wiener, Jr., to John Bohaty and another 20,275

AVENUE D, w s, 41 ft n of 4th St, 22x80; Morris P. Joachim to Max J. Levinson 1

AV D, w s, 62 ft n of 4th St, 22x80; Mendel Joachim to Max J. Levinson and another 1

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 36.7x93.8x34.6x105.11; David Quigley to Amy Quigley, ½ part 1

BROOK AV, e s, 88.2 ft n of North 3d Av, 28.7x86.11x25.1x75.8; John P. Petty to Julia C. Hendrickson 1

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 125x70.11x irregular; Samuel H. Stone and another to Philip Dietrich 100

CHRISTOPHER ST, s s, 103.6 ft w of Greenwich Av, 20.7x88.8x46.3x54.5; Eva J. Rogers and another to Russell Bradford, ¼ part 1

DELANCEY ST, 254, n s, 25x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Sarah Minowsky 1

DELANCEY ST, 296, n s, 25x100; Hedwig Hafker to Heronymus Breunich 1

DOWNING ST, 24, s s, 20x75; Nettie Bloom to Carrie Bendheim 1

FLEETWOOD AV, e s, 225 ft n of Elizabeth St, 25x100; Carrie Steinfeld to Carrie Bendheim 1

FRANKLIN ST, 76, n s, 25x100; Frederick Ayer to the New York Realty Company 1

FULTON AV, w s, 103 ft n of road from King's Bridge to Van Cortlandt Farms, 50x90; Beamont Av, e s, 390 ft n of 183d St, 30.9x100x29.9x100; Mary E. Douglas to Emma B. Harper 1

FULTON AV, w s, 103 ft n of road from King's Bridge to West Farms, 50x90; Beamont Av, e s, 390 ft n of 183d St, 30.9x100x29.9x100; Emma B. Harper to William J. Douglas and another 1

GRAND ST, 333 and 335, s s, 34.8x80; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Horace B. Ely 1

HENRY ST, n s, 161 ft w of Montgomery St, 23x87.6; John R. Pennefether and another, by guardian, to Joseph I. Bluestone 17,500

HOUSTON ST, 23, n s, 25x105; Ada Schultz to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company. 100

JACKSON AV, w s, 139.4 ft s of 166th St, 19.8x72; Maria Engfer to John P. Petty 1

JACKSON AV, s e corner of 163d St, 72x75; Henry W. Gilbert to Frank W. Steele 1

LENOX AV, s e corner of 112th St, 100.11x100; Mary G. Pinkney to Marcus Hoffberg 100

LORILLARD ST, w s, 21.4 ft s of 188th St, 25x100; Sarah J. Durham to William Man and another 1

LOT 45, map of Hunt estate; Herman Stamm to Agnes Synatzschy 1

MANHATTAN AV, 446, s e corner of 119th St, 34.3x95; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Ida Schultz 100

MARION AV, n w s, Lot 310, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; also Becker Av, n e s, Lot 124 and ½ of Lot 125, same map, 75x100; Abner B. Mills, executor, to Benjamin De F. Curtis 1

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 149th St, 5x70.3; Katie De Vall to Frederick Holdermann 1,200

NORFOLK ST, 73 and 75, w s, 50x100; Dorothea W. Buttles, executrix, to Samuel Wacht and another 48,200

NORTH MOORE ST, 8, w s, 25x71x28.2x59.3; Anna E. Leaycraft to Thomas J. McLaughlin 1

OGDEN AV, e s, 75 ft n of Devoe St, 20x100; Frank D. Parrish to John F. Kaiser 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 93d St, 64x100; James Crotty to the Ursuline Convent of St. Teresa, New York 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 350.11 ft s of Freeman St, runs e 110x s 45.0x w 6.6x w 104.11 to avenue x n 50; Everett L. Bearnard to Arthur Knox 4,200

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 64, s s, 25x98.6; Joseph L. Buttenweiser to Frederick Eisele 1

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 24.11 ft s of 153d St, 17x77.1; Robert J. McBride to Ulysses L. Boyer 1

SUMMIT AV, e s, 125 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; John F. Kaiser to F. D. Parrish 1

TIEBOUT AV, 2,089, w s, 16.8x90; Charles A. Thornton and another to Amelia Gemhardt 1

WASHINGTON AV, proposed, s w corner of 5th St, 100x72.6x100x70; Morris H. Hayman and others to Solon L. Frank.. 1

WASHINGTON AV, proposed, s w corner of 5th St, 100x72.6x100x70; Solon L. Frank to Thomas Baker 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 78.7 ft w of Eagle Av, runs n 68.4x s 21.11x w 25.4 x s 94 to avenue x e 26.4; John P. Petty to Maria Engfer 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, Lot 21, map of Washingtonville, 33.11x163x30.10x 154.11; George N. Messiter to William H. Doty 4,200

WOODRUFF AV, or 176th St, s w corner of proposed Trafalgar Place, 65x100; Lewis D. Jackson to Frank McCone 4,500

1ST AV, 1,602, n e corner of 83d St, 27.2x 84; Joseph Larchan to Albert Weiss 1

1ST AV, 1,602, n e corner of 83d St, 27.2x 84; Albert Weiss to the Fortuna Real Estate Corporation 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 93d St, runs s 100.8x w 100x n 25x e 25x n 75.8 to 93d St x e 75; William H. Drake to Rebecca A. Holmes 1

2D AV, 60, e s, 20.7x100x irregular; Maria Fischer to Philip Siegel 21,000

2D AV, 783, w s, 20x83; Hannah M. Brown to Charles W. B. Wilkinson.... 1

2D AV, e s, 82.2 ft s of 4th St, 20.6x125; George Fischer to Philip Siegel..... 19,900

4TH ST, s s, 242 ft w of Macdougal St, 21x 109; Jacob Bloom to Carrie Bendheim.. 1

13TH ST, 641 East, 27x103.3; Adolph M. Bendheim to Carrie Steinfeld 1

13TH ST, 687 East, 27x108.3; Adolph M. Bendheim to Jacob Bloom 1

22D ST, 24 East, 25x98.9; Stephen Thomas to William H. Stearns 1

41ST ST, s s, 127 ft e of 11th Av, 23x98.9; John F. Cockerill to Sophia M. Pavey.. 10,000

45TH ST, n s, 365 ft w of 5th Av, 20x 100.5; Edward H. Herzog and another to Adrien B. Herzog, ¼ part 1

49TH ST, 26 East, 20x95; Farmers' Loan Trust Company, trustee, and another to Marie Crowley 35,000

49TH ST, s s, 27 ft w of Madison Av, 20 x64; Marie Crowley to the Murray Hill Company 1

53D ST, s s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, 20x90; James F. McGuire to Philip Freund..... 12,500

58TH ST, s s, 281.5 ft w of Avenue A, 20x 100.4; Hannah Cohen to Leon Cohen.... 100

62D ST, 321 East, 17x100.5; Caroline Wallace to Richard E. Barrett 6,000

62D ST, 141 West, 25x100; Adolphus Schinkel to Herman H. D. Cordts 100

64TH ST, 54 East, 12.6x100.5; 64th St, 56 East, 12.6x100.5x irregular; Sarah Lazarus to Joseph Lazarus 37,000

67TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; John McDermott to the American Deposit and Loan Company... 15,500

69TH ST, s s, 358.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x 77.4; Ephraim Drucker to Henry Belvin. 11,000

89TH ST, n s, 99 ft e of Columbus Av, 42x 75; John J. Houlahan to Friedo Hart... 50,500

95TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, 50x100.8; Francis J. Hayes to John Hayes 20,000

101ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 75x 100.11; Isaac and others to Simon Prensky and another 1

106TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 125x 100.11; Chester A. Arthur and another to Louis Bruender 1

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 75 x100.11; Mary G. Pinkney to Simon Adler 100

114TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 66.8x 100.11; Francis N. Howland to Joshua M. Sprague 1

118TH ST, s s, 860 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Richard Trimble to Annie Kirkland 1

120TH ST, 107, n s, 103 ft w of Lenox Av, 22x99.11; Samuel W. B. Smith to James K. Holmes and another 1

130TH ST, 16 East, 16.8x99.11; Minnie Schaffer to John S. Murphy 1

133D ST, n s, 110 ft w of 6th Av, 25x99.11; the F. C. Linde Company to Ella V. Johnston 1

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11, irregular; William S. Guarineau and another to Rebecca A. Holmes 1

145TH ST, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 100x99.11x116.9x101.4; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Robert J. Leaycraft..... 1

148TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 15x 99.11; Franklyn Paddock to Austin Kimball and another, trustees..... 6,600

155TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Herman Schmuck and another to Henry Herrmann 1

Recorded Leases.

COHN, Abraham, to Vito Mattera; Goerck St, 68, 3 years..... $1,500

E. John A., to Moritz Grossman; 3d Av, 1,116, 4 9-12 years..... 900

GEBHARDT, Lena, to William Postel; Brook Av, 469 and 739 East 146th St, 5 9-12 years..... 1,128

MIERISCH, Charles, to Timothy P. Phelan; Lexington Av, s e corner of 124th St, 4 9-12 years..... 4,400

TITUS, Walter B., to Theodore F. Heller; Avenue B, 17, n e corner of 2d St, 2 years..... 1,140

WHITE, Charles F., to Kilian Reuser; Amsterdam Av, 691 and 693, 1 year... 840

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Barret H., and others to Florence A. Alker; 109 West 42d St, 1 year.. 5,000

ADLER, Simon, to Allen L. and Benjamin Mordecai; 112th St, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years..... 18,000

BARKLEY, Charles B., to East River Savings Institution; 7th Av, s e corner of 131st St, 1 year..... $60,000

BARKLEY, Charles B., to Henry G. Peters; 7th Av, s e corner of 131st St, 2 years..... 10,000

BAUER, John G. and Karolina, and another, to Heinrich Kroog; 116th St, n s, 144 ft w of Av A, 5 years..... 18,000

BETSCH, Jacob and William, to Elizabeth Betsch; 530 East 84th St, 1 year.. 2,305

BLOOM, Jacob, to Adolph M. Bendheim; 637 East 13th St, 5 years..... 2,500

BLUESTONE, Joseph I., to Edward Pennefether, as guardian, &c.; 233 Henry St, 5 years..... 14,000

BLUESTONE, Joseph I., to Della M. Pennefether; 235 Henry St, 4 years..... 4,000

BOHATY, John and Antonie, to Joseph Wiener; 1,356 Avenue A, 1 year..... 15,000

BRADY, Annie E., to American Mortgage Company; 550 West 163d St, 1 year.... 6,000

BRUNING, Heinrich, to Noah B. Shute; 3d Av, n w s, 86.2 ft n e of 12th St, leasehold, installments..... 6,000

COHEN, Leon, to Hannah Cohen; 58th St, s s, 281.5 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years. 8,000

CORDTS, Herman H. D., to Adolphus Schinkel; 141 West 62d St, 2 years..... 4,000

CORDTS, Hermann H. D., to Louis Tim; 141 West 62d St, 5 years..... 18,000

CROWLEY, Marie, to Frederick S. Battershall; 26 East 49th St, 1 year..... 4,000

CROWLEY, Marie, to Lehman Bernheimer; 26 East 49th St, 3 years..... 26,000

DAVIS, Hattie V., to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; Lot 290, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge, 8 years 380

DIETRICH, Philipp, to Emanuel Heilner and others; Cathedral Parkway, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, installments..... 24,000

DONGAN, Herbert, to Frederick C. Kronmeyer; Manhattan St, n w corner 126th St, 197.2x91 to Manhattan St. x175.1, 1 year 13,500

DWIGHT, Mary B. O., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 15 West 86th St, 3 years 30,000

ENGFER, Maria, to John P. Petty; Westchester Av, n s, 78.7 ft w of Eagle Av, 1½ years 600

ELFERS, Henry, to Adolph Schwanemann; 10th Av, e s, 20.1 ft n of 49th St, leasehold, 3 years 4,000

POSTEL, William, to A. Hupfel's Sons; 468 Brook Av and 739 East 146th St, leasehold, demand..... 2,000

FREUND, Philipp, to Lillie E. Moore; 53d St, s s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 8,000

FREUND, Philipp, to James F. McGuire; 53d St, s s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years.. 2,000

GREVE, Rebecca M., to Allen L. Mordecai; 333 3d Av, 5 years..... 3,500

HAIGHT, Charles F., to Clarence F. True; 104th St, s s, 83.6 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 1,000

HENDRICKSON, Julia C. and Sidney W., to John P. Petty; Brook Av, e s, 151 ft s of 168th St, 2 years..... 1,250

HENDRICKSON, Julia C. and Sidney W., to John P. Petty; Park Av, s e corner 161st St, and strip 2x150 adjoining, 1 year 1,200

HERRMANN, Henry and Louise, to Herman Schmuck and another; 542 East 155th St, 2 years 1,750

HERRMAN, Cecilia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 62 West 126th St, 3 years 10,000

HERRMAN, Celia, and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 111th St, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

HILLS, Christina, to William and Elise Herring; 10th Av, n w s, Lot 356, map of Cornellus Ray, 2 years..... 1,500

HOFFBERG, Marcus, to Simon Adler; Lenox Av, s e corner of 112th St, 1 year. 35,500

HOFFBERG, Marcus, to Germania Life Insurance Company; Lenox Av, s e corner of 112th St, 1 year..... 184,500

HOGG, Thomas D., to Charles C. Savage; 190 Elm St, 3 years..... 12,000

KANE, John D., to Ella Dreyfous; Lots 5, 6, and 7, map of 14 lots, 12th Ward, heirs of Gottlieb Rosenblatt, 8 years..... 4,000

KNAGGS, Robert L., to George H. Byrd; 1st Av, s e corner 125th St, 3 years.... 25,000

KNAGGS, Robert L., to Charles L. Jones and another, trustees, &c.; 1,826 Madison Av, 3 years 14,000

LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 106th St, s s, 175, 225, and 275 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 3 mortgages..... 25,000

LEVINSON, Max J., and Louis Lippman to Leopold Schmeidler and another; 45 and 47 Avenue D, 1 year, (two mortgages) 21,600

LEVINSON, Max J., and Louis Lippman to Morris P. Joachim; Avenue D, w s, 41 and 63 ft n of 4th St, 1¼ years.. 4,900

MAHONEY, Daniel, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees, &c.; 633 East 11th St, 5 years..... 28,000

MAHONEY, Daniel, to Thomas Weil and another; 633 and 635 East 11th St, demand 6,064

MARTIN, Charles, to Charles J. Richter and another, trustees, &c.; 537 West 44th St, 3 years..... 12,500

McADAM, Phebe J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 254 West 40th St, 3 years..... 7,000

McCONE, Frank, to Maria Green and others, executors, &c.; Woodruff Av, or 176th St, s w corner of proposed Trafalgar Place, 3 years..... 3,000

McCONE, Frank, to G. De Witt Clocke; Woodruff Av, or 176th St, s s, 43.6 ft w of proposed Trafalgar Place, 3 years.... 2,500

McCONE, Frank, to James I. Corsa; Woodruff Av, or 176th St, s s, 22 ft w of proposed Trafalgar Place, 3 years.... 2,500

McCONE, Frank, to James I. Corsa; Trafalgar Place, proposed, w s, 78 ft s of Woodruff Av, or 176th St, 3 years..... 2,800

McCONE, Frank, to Lewis D. Jackson; Woodruff Av, or 176th St, s w corner of proposed Trafalgar Place, 3 years..... 2,800

McDONNELL, James, to Jacob Ruppert; 8d Av, 2,158, leasehold, demand..... 5,000

MENDELSON, Hattie, to Walter D. Starr; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 85th St, installments..... 18,000

MINKOWSKY, Sarah, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 254 Delancey St, installments 2,500

NEARING, Cornelia C. and George E., to Idene D. Denison, 224 St, n s, 31.6 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

O'TOOLE, Mary A. and Francis H., to Helen Weed; 136th St, or Opdyke Av, n s, 300 ft w of 2d St, 5 years..... 3,500

PARRISH, Frank D., to John F. Kaiser; Summit Av, e s, 125 ft s of 165th St, 3 years 250

PHILLIPS, William S., to Lucy C. Barnard; Loring Place, w s, at land of H. B. D. Jackson, 3 months..... 800

PLAUT, Domina and Marie L., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 90 and 91, map of St. Raymond Park, 5 years..... 825

PRENSKY, Simon, and Philip Goldstein to Margaretta K. and Henry B. Welsh, executors, &c.; 101st St, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, and lot adjoining, 5 years, (two mortgages,) each..... 20,000

PRENSKY, Simon, and Philip Goldstein to George L. Green; 68 East 101st St, 5 years 20,000

PRENSKY, Simon, and Philip Goldstein to William W. Vaughan; 66 and 68 East 101st St, 1 year..... 6,400

PRESKY, Simon, and Philip Goldstein to Duncan Edwards; 66 and 68 East 101st St, 1 year 400

REILLY, John F., and James F. Meehan to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees, &c.; 4th St, s w corner of 6th Av, demand 2,000

REINHARDT, Sussman, to Magdalena Mixsell; 164 Attorney St, 5 years..... 18,000

SHEINFELD, Carrie, to Adolph M. Bendheim; 640 East 138th St, 5 years..... 2,500

SIEGEL, Philip, to J. G. William Pilgrim; 2d Av, e s, 82.2 ft s of 4th St, 1 year... 19,000

SIEGEL, Philip, to Harry Fischel; 2d Av, e s, 82.2 ft s of 4th St, demand..... 6,000

SIEGEL, Philip, to Maria Fischer; 60 2d Av, 1 year 9,000

SMITH, William H., and others to Greenwich Savings Bank; 25th St, s s, 183.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 3,000

STEARNS, William H., to Stephen G. Thomas; 24 East 22d St, 3 mortgages.... 22,000

STEWART, Perez M., and Henry I. Smith to E. Henriette Faye; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 106th St, 3 years.. 58,000

STEWART, Perez M., and Henry I. Smith to Fannie M. Constable; Riverside Drive, e s, 58.11 ft n of 106th St, 3 years..... 36,000

SULLIVAN, Daniel J., to Childe H. and Elizabeth J. Childs; 348 Cherry St, leasehold, demand 1,220

THE WOODBRIDGE COMPANY to United States Trust Company, trustee; William St

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
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SYMS SCHOOL.—ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, Headmaster; Wm. C. Simmons, Associate Headmaster, (both formerly of the Berkeley School.) The new school opens Monday, October 2d, '99, at No. 22 West 45th St. For all particulars, address ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, No. 50 West 47th St., City.

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Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. New Term opens Sept. 20; Branch School, Oct. 2d.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE., Cor. W. 72d St. and West End Av., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 27. Collegiate preparation, intermediate, and primary departments; optional military drill; gymnasium; hot luncheon. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

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(J. H. MORSE'S.)
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For Boys and Girls under 12 years. Reopens October 3d. Interviews at school house (from 10 to 12) after September 14th, No. 35 W. 90th St.

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Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

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Entertainments: Conversation, reading, and play rooms, theatres, concerts — times daily; dancing, boatrace, hunting, fishing. Leading meeting place of tourists visiting Lahn, Rhine, and Mosel. **SEASON BEGINS MAY 1ST.**

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Samuel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased; Smithsonian Institution, Carl Gutmann, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife; Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, June 22nd, 1899.
GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.—Dated August 2d, 1899.
GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff in person.
au3-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and Trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased, Smithsonian Institution, George Schaettler, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons:
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 22, 1899.
GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in person.
Office and Post Office address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.—Dated August 2d, 1899.
GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff in person.
au3-1aw7wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STANWOOD, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA FOSTER, Elizabeth Shaw, Caroline Ford, Alida Stanwood, Florence A. Morehouse, and Ida B. Stanwood send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be entered in the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, appointing ROBERT B. STANWOOD, or a person having a prior right thereto, as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Robert Stanwood, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.
au3-1aw7wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899. JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. GEORGE D. WATROUS, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator. 16-22 William Street, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

DIMON, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. DIMON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1899. ROSALIE DIMON LOCKWOOD, LUDOVICA DIMON MORRILL, CHARLES L. DIMON, Jr., Executors. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f16-1aw6mTh

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 184 East 79th Street, in the Borough of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOHNER JOCHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. GERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh2-1aw6mTh

GAHREN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. AUGUSTE GAHREN, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis D. Haines, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. HAINES, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors.
JOHN W. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City.
je1-1aw6mTh

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1899. JOHN VERNON BOUVIER, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. KATE P. MATHEWS, Administratrix, &c.
mh2-1aw6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. EDWIN PALMER, GEORGIANNA MacFARLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. f23-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall, her attorney, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, July 31st, 1899.
AUGUSTA E. LEIES, Administratrix.
FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh23-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, née Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. jy27-1aw6mTh

WADSWORTH, JOHN HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY WADSWORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of February, 1899.
WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City. f12-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROMER VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. au3-1aw6mTh

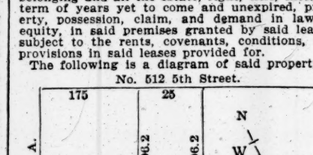
WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 805, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6mTh

WATROUS, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. WATROUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. GEORGE D. WATROUS, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator. 16-22 William Street, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

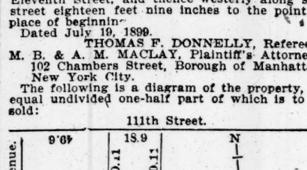
WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George C. Woolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. LOUVESA C. WOOLF, Administratrix.
EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my11-2aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—OSCAR KUNATH et al. against AUGUSTE BREEER et al.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action and dated May 19th, 1899, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of the City of New York, on August 24th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known as and by the number 156 East 111th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in this State, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated June 15th, 1899, directing among other things the sale of the real property hereinafter described, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:
All the equal undivided one-half part or share of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known by the street number 156 East 111th Street, New York City, and being more particularly described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant forty-nine feet and six inches east of the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, at or immediately in front of the centre of a party wall; thence southerly part of the way through said party wall and parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly part of the way through another party wall and parallel with said Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.
Dated July 19, 1899.
JAMES F. DONNELLY, Referee.
M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property, an equal undivided one-half part of which is to be sold:



NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM J. McGUIRE, plaintiff, against JOHN P. MORGAN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain plot of ground situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, known and designated on a map on file in the office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments for the County of New York as "Map prepared under Chapter 411 of Laws of 1876," Vol. 5, Page 2, as Lot Number 54 on block Number 1,467, which said lot is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Samuel Street with Mohegan (formerly Grant Avenue; running thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of Samuel Street, seventy-five 9-100 feet (75.09;) thence southwesterly and parallel with Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three 16-100 feet (133.16;) thence southeasterly parallel with Samuel Street seventy-five 9-100 (75.09) feet, to Mohegan Avenue; and thence northeasterly, along the northwesterly line of Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three and 16-100 (133.16) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1899.
JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
EDWARD H. KELLY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



Mohegan Ave.
The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $8,534.76. There are no taxes, assessments, or other liens against said premises.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1899.
JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
EDWARD H. KELLY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New York, plaintiff, against RICHARD DUNCAN HARRIS and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the accounts, bills receivable, and other outstandings heretofore due and owing by various persons to the said Silas Stuart to the highest bidder for cash. A schedule of said accounts, &c., will be presented at the time and place of said sale.
WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to June 7th, 1899, same time and place.
WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to July 3d, 1899, same time and place.
WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to July 12th, 1899, same time and place.
WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to August 3d, 1899, same time and place.
WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, New York City.

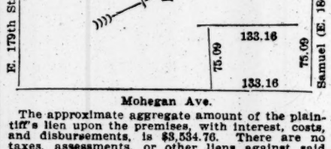
REFEREES' NOTICES.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE AND 117TH STREET. —New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, vs. MAUD NESBIT, et als., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered in the above-entitled action on the 29th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 21st day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows, viz.:
All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet and eleven (11) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block, seventy (70) feet eleven and one-half (11½) inches to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence southerly, along the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue, eighty (80) feet and nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches; thence westerly, on a line parallel with One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, ninety-two (92) feet five and one-eighth (5⅛) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet two and three-quarters (2¾) inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and thence westerly, along the said northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.
Dated New York, July 31st, 1899.
RUFUS B. COWING, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $27,430, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,183.54. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the property is $25,000.
RUFUS B. COWING, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY RITCHIE BENNETT, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH M. CARRINGTON et al., Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 10th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the city, county, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, distant five hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, (as widened,) running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets, running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and along said centre line twenty-five feet, running thence southerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, July 11, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Beekman St., Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 287 West 147th St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $16,364.43, with interest thereon from July 7, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $365.25, with interest from July 11, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $44 and interest.
Dated New York, July 11, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,824.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS ZELEZNY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Morris Zelezny of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of July, D. 1899, the said Morris Zelezny was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 2, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN W. BLOCK et al. against SILAS STUART et al.
Take notice: In pursuance to a judgment duly made and entered herein, by which the undersigned was appointed receiver of all the property and effects of the defendant, Silas Stuart, William H. Ricketts, said receiver, will sell at public auction, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the accounts, bills receivable, and other outstandings heretofore due and owing by various persons to the said Silas Stuart to the highest bidder for cash. A schedule of said accounts, &c., will be presented at the time and place of said sale.
WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to June 7th, 1899, same time and place.
WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to July 3d, 1899, same time and place.
WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to July 12th, 1899, same time and place.
WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to August 3d, 1899, same time and place.
WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 317 Broadway, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

TAX LEVY IS CONFIRMED

Municipal Assembly Fixes the Rates in the Boroughs.

WOULD CONSENT TO NO DELAY

A Number of Councilmen Appeal for Time—Representatives of Queens Borough Are Indignant.

The Municipal Assembly, in joint session yesterday, confirmed by a vote of 69 to 6 the tax levy for 1899, and fixed the tax rates in the several boroughs as was suggested by the joint Committees on Finance last week. These rates are: Manhattan and Bronx, 2.4804; Brooklyn, 2,36424; Queens, 3.27445; Richmond, 2 42373.

There was considerable discussion of the advisability of taking this action at this early date, a number of members suggesting that the confirmation of the levy be deferred until the end of the month, so that public hearings might be held for the purpose of sounding public opinion on the subject. The majority, however, insisted on immediate consideration of the report of the Committee on Finance, and this was finally agreed to.

Alderman Goodman opened the discussion by moving the substitution of the minority report for that of the majority. Councilman Leich, asking for the reading of the minority report, sarcastically observed that the Council had been kept in ignorance of things which it ought to have known, and charged President Guggenheimer with unfair actions.

"I'll answer you later," Mr. Guggenheimer retorted.

"You can see me at any time outside," Mr. Leich rejoined.

Mr. Goodman then entered into a long discussion of the minority report and demanded that the Municipal Assembly take steps to remedy alleged defects in the taxing system, instead of relying on the Legislature. Councilman Oakley defended the majority report, and declared that it had been prepared after consultation with Controller Coler, and could not be improved upon.

The motion to substitute the minority report for that of the majority was lost by a vote of 16 to 49, despite Mr. Oakley's protest that a roll call was only a dilatory action.

"Anything that is dilatory the President will entertain," said Mr. Leich, sarcastically.

"The Councilman is out of order," said President Guggenheimer. "When he is not I will answer him."

"When you refer to me mention my name," shouted Mr. Leich.

"The Councilman will take his seat," shouted back Mr Guggenheimer.

A motion by Alderman Woodward for a postponement to Aug. 29 was defeated, and then Councilman Cassidy made a long appeal for hearings in regard to the tax situation in the Borough of Queens. In that borough, he declared, the tax rate was so high that property values would be impaired, and that, in effect, the people would be robbed. He charged the administration with extravagance, and said that his constituents had been unfairly treated, both as regards the valuation of their property and the apportionment of the deficiency item. Alderman James of Queens also made a speech in which he alluded to Manhattan and Brooklyn as "bullies," and said they had "poor little Queens by the throat and are shaking the life out of it."

The final vote was taken immediately afterward, and 69 votes were recorded in favor of the adoption of the majority report.

BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETING.

Statistics Furnished for Apportionment of School Fund for 1900.

The Board of Education, at its meeting yesterday, received a communication from Superintendent William H. Maxwell giving statistics on which the general school fund for 1900 is to be apportioned. It states that the number of teachers working for at least 160 days or more during the present year in Manhattan and the Bronx is 5,127, in Brooklyn 3,430, in Queeens 727, and in Richmond 228, making a total of 9,512. The report goes on to say that the aggregate number of days of attendance of all pupils between the ages of four and ten is for Manhattan and the Bronx 40,023,034, for Brooklyn 23,852,956, for Queens, 3,793,568, and for Richmond 1,443,472, making a total of 69,112,670.

The Committee on Sites recommended that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be asked to appropriate $245,000 for the purchase of a site for the erection of a boys' high school in Tenth Avenue between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets.

Commissioner Moriarty moved that when the board adjourned it should be for two weeks, but Commissioner Maxwell asked for a longer time, saying that the Commissioners should take a vacation just as school children and teachers did. Commissioner Moriarty's motion was, however, carried by a two-thirds' majority.

BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD BUDGET.

Nearly Eight Millions Wanted in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon and passed the school budget for 1900. The total amount asked for is $7,728,156.08, which is an increase of $1,670,246.18 over the amount that was allowed for this year.

The greatest increase asked for next year is for salaries of school teachers and supervisors of special branches, and also for janitors for the new schools. There is a small decrease in the amount asked for salaries of teachers and janitors in evening schools. The amount asked for school superintendents is the same. An increase of $35,800 is asked for in the appropriations for lectures.

The estimate is as follows: Salaries of teachers and supervisors of special branches, $6,690,016.08; salaries of janitors, $415,000; salaries of teachers in evening schools, $217,000; salaries of officers, clerks, &c., $36,630; salaries of School Superintendents, $87,500; for lectures in fifty locations, about 2,500 lectures at an average cost of $38 per lecture, including expenses, $96,000; for compulsory education, $42,404; for corporate schools, $145,040.

The budget will be referred to the Board of Education for further consideration. An adjournment was taken until 4:30 o'clock P. M., Aug. 16.

Brooklyn School Board Increases Pay.

The Brooklyn School Board increased the salaries of Fred H. Johnson, Assistant Secretary, to $3,000; of Frank Underhill to $2,700; of Frederick D. Chambers, clerk, to $1,500; of S. Ella Terrell and Carlotta de Buck, stenographers, to $1,400, and Josephine M. Pennea, stenographer, to $1,000 a year.

Mayor Van Wyck in the City.

Mayor Van Wyck returned to the city yesterday morning from Saratoga, whither he had gone to spend his vacation, in order to relieve Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, whose presence at the meeting of the Council was made necessary by the calling up of bond issues. The Mayor will return to Saratoga to-day.

Olive Stone's Mother Held for Trial.

The hearing of the case against Mrs. Catherine M. Stone of New Brighton, S. I., was ended yesterday afternoon before Justice Croak. The woman was charged with having failed to properly care for her imbecile daughter, Olive, and confined her in a small closet. Mrs. Stone was in court for the first time since the case began and explained, through her counsel, that she had been ill and could not attend court. She was held for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. District Attorney Rawson said that if Mrs. Stone was discharged on the present complaint another would be brought immediately.

Col. Ernst Sails for Paris.

Among the passengers who sailed for Southampton yesterday on the American liner New York was Lieut. Col. Oswald H. Ernst, United States Army, a member of the new Isthmian Canal Commission appointed by the President on June 9. Col. Ernst is one of a sub-committee which was formed to go to Paris and study plans, papers, and the financial affairs of the Panama enterprise. The other members of the committee, who will sail next week, are Admiral J. G. Walker and Messrs. G. S. Morrison and W. H. Burr. The committee will probably spend three months in Paris.

BOYS GRASP A LIVE WIRE.

One Thrown by the Shock from Elevated Road Structure Fatally Hurt.

Edward Harvey, eleven years old, of 1,362 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, is dying in St. John's Hospital, that borough, as the result of a peculiar accident. The boy, with his brother William, thirteen years old, climbed upon the Kings County Elevated Railroad structure on Fulton Street on Tuesday night, and while walking on one of the girders both grasped an electric light wire. Edward received a shock which threw him to the street. His forehead was crushed in by the fall. William was badly burned on the right hand and leg by the electric current, but managed to cling to the girder.

WANTED HIS HORSE BACK.

Dispute on Harlem Bridge Stopped Traffic for Half an Hour.

A disturbance which grew out of a horse-trading transaction completely stopped the traffic over the big bridge at the Harlem River and Third Avenue for half an hour yesterday morning.

About a month ago John Morrissy of 169 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Marcus Shumacher of 450 East One Hundred and Fifth Street swapped horses. Morrissy was to pay $30 to boot. He paid $10 and promised to pay $20 July 24, but failed to make the second payment.

Yesterday morning Bernard Flood of 741 Brook Avenue was driving Shumacher's former horse across the bridge. He met Shumacher, and the latter, without telling Flood who he was or what interest he had in the horse, began to unhitch it. Flood tried to prevent him, and a policeman came along and arrested both men for creating a disturbance and holding up traffic on the bridge. They were taken before Magistrate Mayo in the Morrisania Police Court. Morrissy was called in. He agreed to pay the $20 due to Schumacher and the prisoners were discharged.

ROBERT BONNER'S WILL FILED.

Entire Estate Is to be Divided Between the Members of His Family.

The will of Robert Bonner was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Mr. Bonner died on July 6, and the will bears the date of June 26 last. The estate, the value of which is unknown, is to be divided between the members of the testator's family. There are no charitable bequests.

To his daughter, Emma Jane Forbes, wife of Francis Forbes, Mr. Bonner bequeaths his residence at 8 West Fifty-sixth Street, with all it contains except certain manuscripts. Mrs. Forbes also shares with her brother, Frederic Bonner, the stable and horses of her father at 9 and 11 West Fifty-fifth Street. Mr. Bonner's famous farm, with all its implements and horses, at Tarrytown is to be divided between Robert Edwin and Frederic, sons of the testator. The two sons also get all of the testator's unpublished manuscripts.

The residue of the estate is to be divided into four equal parts. One part each is to go to Robert Edwin Bonner, Frederic Bonner, and Emma Jane Forbes. The other part is to be held in trust by the executors of the estate for the education and benefit of the testator's two grandsons, Robert Allen Bonner and Lawrence Kip Bonner. When they attain their majority, the principal is to be divided equally between them.

The two sons and daughter are named as executors of the estate without bonds.

LEGAL NOTES.

NOVEL ACCIDENT CASE.—A novel accident case was lately before the Appellate Division in Brooklyn. In June, 1898, Lena Leigh was a passenger on a car of the Newburg Electric Railway, which runs from Newburg to Walden, a distance of twelve miles. There being a high wind blowing, the conductor, at the request of some of the passengers, had pulled down some of the curtains on the windward side. The bottom of the curtain was held in place by a rod, the ends of which had caps which ran up and down in grooves in the sides of the stanchions supporting the roof of the car. A heavy gust of wind striking the curtain, the bottom became loose and one end of the rod struck Lena Leigh a violent blow, inflicting injuries, for which she sought damages in an action against the railway company. She was accorded a verdict for $1,500 on the trial, but on appeal the judgment was reversed, the Appellate Division holding that the railway company was not liable, it appearing that the curtains, which were of a pattern in general use upon a great many railroads, had been placed in the car by a reputable firm of car builders, and that an examination of the rod previous to the accident would not have disclosed any defect. Presiding Justice Goodrich, who gives the opinion of the Court, says: "We cannot hold that a common carrier of passengers is bound to use the very highest degree of care in respect to the curtain rods of its cars. The defendant was bound to use reasonable care, adequate to the use of the appliance and to the probable results of its use. It was not bound to foresee and prevent such an unusual and not to be expected accident as that developed by the evidence." Justice Woodward dissented, saying that he did not think that a portion of the side of a vehicle, designed to protect passengers from the weather, is such a minor detail as to relieve the carrier from the burden of proving that it was not at fault if such a portion of the side is shown to have been too weak to withstand the wind, and as a direct result of such weakness a passenger in the exercise of due care is injured.

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LEGACY TO TESTATOR'S LAWYER.—Surrogate Varnum, in admitting to probate the will of William Murphy, which had been the subject of a contest, yesterday decided that, although the law views with peculiar suspicion transactions between a testator and a person who occupies a confidential professional capacity, a legacy given to the decedent's lawyer will stand unless undue influence is proved, and in this case no satisfactory evidence was produced to show that the will was not the untrammeled and free expression of the wishes of the testator. Mr. Murphy gave $500 for masses for the repose of his soul; $1,000 and all his furniture to his housekeeper, and the balance of his property to his "friends John Kelly and Joseph Martin, to be divided equally between them." The will was contested by John Kelly, who alleged that Martin was decedent's lawyer, that no other person besides Martin took any part in the drawing of the will, and that it was procured by fraud on Martin's part, who, contrary to the wishes of the testator, inserted his own name as a legatee. The fact, Surrogate Varnum holds, that a principal legatee is the attorney of the testator does not create a presumption against the validity of a will or legacy: "The testator's will," he said, "was executed nineteen months before his death. The contestant Kelly was not a near relative of his, but merely a second cousin, who came to visit him about once a week. There is no satisfactory evidence to show that the will was not the free, untrammeled, and independent expression of the wishes and intention of the testator. (95 N. Y., 516.) I am, therefore, of opinion that it should be admitted to probate, and so direct."

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HARBECK ESTATE EXEMPT FROM TRANSFER TAX.—The first appeal from a decision of Surrogate Varnum has been decided by the Appellate division of the Supreme Court, which has affirmed the ruling of the Surrogate. The decision was in the matter of the estate of John H. Harbeck, who died in 1878. By his will he bequeathed $300,000 in trust to his wife, giving her the power of disposing of the principal at her death. Mrs. Harbeck, who died in 1896, left the property to certain persons, and it was claimed by the Controller that it was subject to the inheritance tax. The executors of Mrs. Harbeck's will appealed to Surrogate Varnum against the imposition of the tax on the ground that the power of disposing of the principal of $300,000 was given by the will of Mr. Harbeck, and that as he had died before the passage of the inheritance law of 1892, his estate was not liable to transfer tax. The Controller held that the property was not disposed of by the will of Mr. Harbeck, but by that of Mrs. Harbeck, and that as the latter will was executed subsequent to the passage of the inheritance tax law, and as Mrs. Harbeck's death took place after the act had been passed, it was liable to taxation. Surrogate Varnum decided in favor of the executors, holding that the disposition of the estate was made in accordance with the provisions of Mr. Harbeck's will. The Controller appealed from this ruling to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which, in an opinion written by Justice Ingraham, has affirmed the decision of Surrogate Varnum.

PROF. ABDULLAH OUT $80.

The "Adviser" Causes the Arrest of a Woman Who, He Declares, Got His Hard-Earned Money.

Prof. Abdullah, or Barnim L. Behrendt, as he is known in private life, is an "adviser," and so advertises in the papers, and furnishes guidance to those in dire distress and trouble for $1 per guidance. For the same reason that the shoemaker wears poor shoes and the tailor poor clothes, Abdullah, while competent to steer others away from rocks in life's pathway, was not able to keep himself in the straight and narrow channel, and, according to his own story, permitted a clever woman to fleece him out of $80 of his hard-earned shekels, which represented eighty guidances.

Yesterday, Abdullah went into the Post Office and there saw a woman he says he had known as Caroline Bailly, who at the close of the war achieved notoriety through a benefit she was to give to the Rough Riders. He caused her arrest on a charge of getting $80 from him by fraudulent means. When she reached the Centre Street Police Court she emphatically denied that she was Miss Bailly, but said she was Miriam Bartlett, and gave her residence as Guatemala, but declined to specify the city. She said she had been in New York about six months, and had never seen Abdullah before.

He declares that in March of last year she came to him for advice, and one day called upon him and represented she was the owner of a railway in Georgia that for many years had proved an unprofitable investment, but now the soldiers were being sent South it was to be used for Government transportation, and would soon return to her thousands of dividends.

She explained that, thinking the road, of which she was sole owner, was of no great value, she had hypothecated the bonds for a mere song, and now that the road was to make money, they would be worth par the next day, when the Government contracts were announced. She therefore desired a loan of $80 to redeem the bonds.

Abdullah, although still in the advice business, and competent to give and charge for the same, cheerfully handed her the $80. The next day she wired for more, but he did not have it to send. She promised him at the time, he says, to give him a mortgage on a houseful of furniture she owned in a magnificent apartment house next to the Waldorf-Astoria, where she was stopping.

Later Abdullah learned that she did not own one stick of the furniture. After some correspondence she disappeared until yesterday, when he met her in the Post Office. Magistrate Brann adjourned the case until to-day, in order that the complainant might get his story straightened out.

DANIEL DEMPSEY'S SANITY.

Ex-Coroner of Staten Island Will Be Examined by Physicians.

Daniel Dempsey, a well-known undertaker of Bayonne and of West Brighton, Richmond Borough, was to have appeared before Recorder Lazarus in Bayonne yesterday to answer a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred against him by George Griswold. Griswold claimed Dempsey had called him a liar and a loafer, and other uncomplimentary names on the streets.

Dempsey, although under bail, did not appear, and officers were sent after him. They found him sick, and unable to be taken to court. Demsey's friends claim his mind is weakening, and Recorder Lazarus ordered that two physicians examine him as to his sanity before Friday, when the case will be called again.

Dempsey has long been a prominent man both in Bayonne and Staten Island. He was for a long time Coroner in Staten Island, and was prominent in politics.

BAYONNE ALDERMEN IN A FIRE.

One Spills Contents of a Water Cooler on a School Commissioner.

During a meeting of the Bayonne Board of Aldermen on Tuesday night they had a scare. They were hard at work after several hours of session, and things were fairly quiet, when some one shouted "Fire!" Flames were shooting up past one of the windows of the Council room in the City Hall. An awning on one of the windows of the City Clerk's office on the floor below was burning.

There was a stampede of spectators, and some of the Aldermen did not stop until they reached the street. Alderman Moritz is an ex-fireman and he acted promptly. In the Council room stood a big water cooler, and grabbing this he emptied it out of the window, ice and all, on the flames.

Meanwhile School Commissioner Carbin, who was fighting the fire below, was trying to tear down the awning. The ice from the cooler grazed his head and he received a cold bath from the water, but the fire went out. The damage was slight.

SICK MAN MUST STAY IN CELL.

Everything in the Queens County Jail but a Hospital Ward.

Robert Adams is a prisoner in the Queens County Jail suffering from an abscess on one of his legs. He lies in a cot in one of the ordinary cells because there is no place where he can be sent. Adams stole some jewelry from a house where he boarded, in Astoria, and was traced to Philadelphia, where he was arrested, and turned over the pawntickets to Detective Kelly of the Queens Borough police. He was to have been arraigned yesterday, but could not be moved from his cell.

The Queens County authorities recently spent half a million dollars in rebuilding and improving the jail and Court House. There are juvenile wards, women's and men's wards, exercising corridors, and all the latest improvements, but until recently every one forgot that there was no hospital ward.

When the jail physician declared that Adams was in a condition which justified his being taken to a hospital, Sheriff Baker tried to have him admitted to St. John's Hospital, just across the street. The sisters agreed to take him if a guard was furnished, otherwise he might escape.

Then Sheriff Baker tried to have the police take the man in charge, but this the department would not do on the ground he had passed out of its hands. Then an effort was made to get him into Bellevue, but the hospital wanted a guard for him. The Kings County Hospital took the same ground. Sheriff Baker says the city will not pay for a guard, and that he can do nothing.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OLD READER.—Rutherford B. Hayes became President of the United States by the decision of an Electoral Commission, which decided that he carried the disputed States of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida. The Electoral Commission was composed of five Senators, five Representatives, and five Judges of the Supreme Court. They refused to go behind the certificates of the Governors, deciding in each contested case by a vote of 8 to 7 in favor of the Republican Electors.

E. T., Stamford, Conn.—Elm Street assessment bills have not been distributed. The matter is tied up in the courts.

Stops Ball Game for a Murderer.

The friends of Edward Clifford, convicted at Jersey City of the murder of William G. Wattson at Weehawken three years ago, recently announced that a game of baseball would be played on the grounds of the West New York Field Club next Sunday to raise funds in aid of the appeal recently taken by Clifford's counsel to the United States courts. The matter was yesterday brought to the notice of Prosecutor Erwin, and he at once issued an order forbidding the game. He said the proposed match on Sunday was a violation of the law, and that the managers of it were placing an obstacle in the way of the execution of justice by an attempt to raise funds for a murderer who had already been legally convicted and sentenced to death. Clifford's friends say they have sold 10,000 tickets for the game.

Music at East River Park.

There will be music at East River Park, by Boswald's Military Band, to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

The Pride of our Nation—"The Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Victory".....Dull
Scenes from the Opera "Bohemian Girl".....Balfe
Music from "The Wizard of the Nile".....Herbert
Concert waltz, "Ninetta".....Bennett
Cornet solo.....
Mr. Keneke.
"Torchlight Dance".....Meyerbeer
"At the Old Grist Mill".....Otto J. Muller
Medley of Street Songs.....Mackie
"Wedding March" from "Midsummer-Night's Dream".....Mendelssohn
Two Step, "The Popular Swing".....Boswald
"Home, Sweet Home."

ALL CHINATOWN IN COURT

Two Red Posters, with Gorgeous Golden Letters, Caused Trouble.

LEE KON THE STORM CENTRE

The Ming Tuck Tong Announced His Expulsion from the Society and His Answer Created Commotion.

There was posted on the dead walls of Mott, Pell, and Bayard Streets last Friday a big red poster gorgeous with golden letters. It referred to Lee Kon's being ousted from the Ming Tuck Tong Society, one of the principal highbinder organizations of Chinatown. Lee's expulsion had long been gossip, but never before had a society taken the trouble publicly to post such a fact. A careful translation of the red poster, made by the High Priest of the Joss House, who is versed in several hundred dead languages, besides several of the living, reads as follows:

For the hitherto of starting Ming Tuck Tong, to how who for so long the whose account of members of several hundred, every member of which that belongs to the Society has his name written in the Book, but didn't think of the person of Lee Kon, who like the grasshoppers or wild beasts, with his forgery name, and says he was one of the members of Ming Tuck Tong. He himself has given out his name to let the peoples know that he must be the person that appears saucy, and must be ashamed of all the peoples and friends. Hereafter written, then please your elderly peoples, go to inquire him with the word of goodness, and see what he was going to answer.

Late in the same day there appeared a second red poster, if anything more gorgeous than the first, and a translation made by the same reverend gentleman is as follows:

The purpose of taking out the name of Lee Kon, who has a great mistake, and has joined to the Society of the Ming Tuck Tong last year, with them and for their brotherhood and friends, but I didn't think the expensive of Ming Tuck Tong, that I couldn't pay, and also that I have no power to do something or to help. So now I had another idea towards the business way, I would willingly and has took my name out of this Society. Hereafter and for ever and ever I was not a member of that Society. If the name of Ming Tuck Tong have got the high esteem and any good reputation for Ming Tuck Tong, and I will never had concern with each other. For this writing was given out to to let the peoples know that I was out of that Society. LEE KON.

For some reason not quite apparent this answer created great commotion in Chinatown, and filled each and every member of Ming Tuck Tong with a wild desire for blood, at least so says Lee Kon. At any rate, later in the day Lee and Jung Sung, the Treasurer of the society, met in front of 24 Pell Street, and the latter demanded 54 cents dues, but Lee said he had gotten out of the society and refused to pay. Just what happened after that is shrouded in much mystery.

Lee says he ran into a building on the other side of the street, up to his room, and that Jung followed and tried to whip him. He defended himself. He says he knocked Jung down and he fell against a teakettle and broke it, and the pieces cut him in the shoulder and head. One thing is certain, a few moments after the unwise Jung followed Lee to his room he emerged therefrom in a badly battered and bleeding condition.

Jung declares, with his hand upon his heart, that in the room he was set upon by Moy Duck, Young Get, and Lee Yong, three of Lee's friends, and that one wielded a knife, the other a big pair of brass knuckles, and that he was both stabbed and beaten. The four were arrested, and yesterday the examination took place in the Centre Street Court before Magistrate Brann.

The courtroom looked like the joss house on the 17th of February, so great was the number of smiling Celestials present. For nearly four hours Magistrate Brann listened to the stories of witnesses, and as there was nothing to show that any one but Lee tackled Jung the four were discharged, much to the disgust of the counsel for the complainant, ex-Assistant District Attorney O'Hare.

He later announced he would take the matter before the Grand Jury. Lawyer Edward Price, who appeared for the defense, replied he was perfectly willing to fight it out there. Then all went home and resumed the delayed washings.

CARTER CHILDREN UNCLAIMED.

Will Be Sent Back to Cleveland Unless Their Mother Takes Charge of Them.

If Mrs. Margaret Carter does not claim her two young children, Lizzie and Mary, who are in the hands of Superintendent George Blair of the Department of Public Charities, before a week has passed, they will be sent to the Roman Catholic Orphanage in Cleveland, Ohio, from which she took them some weeks ago.

Mrs. Carter was arrested for drunkenness on July 15. The children were taken by the Gerry society. Next day she was discharged and walked out of the courtroom, leaving the children, and has not been seen since. Yesterday the Gerry society turned the children over to Superintendent Blair of the Out Door Poor, who placed them in the hands of the Dominican Sisters at their convent, on Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, where they will be kept for a week to afford their mother further opportunity to claim them.

GLASS IN HIS HEAD 34 YEARS.

Remarkable Case Comes Under Observation of a Hoboken Doctor.

Doorman McCurdy of the Eleventh Street Police Station, Hoboken, yesterday called the attention of Dr. Rue to a lump on the back of his head. He said it first appeared about four months ago. At first it gave him no trouble but recently it proved very painful. Dr. Rue opened the lump with a lancet and found in it a piece of glass half an inch long and a quarter of an inch wide.

McCurdy said that about thirty-four years ago, while living in Brooklyn, he was skylarking with some friends when he fell against a window, breaking a pane of glass. His head was badly cut. A physician sewed up the wound after removing several pieces of glass.

Dr. Rue said the piece of glass he extracted from McCurdy's head was undoubtedly a remnant of the window glass he had broken. Dr. Rue also said it was one of the most remarkable cases that had ever come under his observation.

PAULIST FATHER CRITICALLY ILL

Feared that the Rev. Aloise Russell Nevins Will Not Recover.

The Rev. Aloise Russell Nevins, a Paulist Father, of the community at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, is at the point of death at the home of his physician, Dr. H. Robinson, 352 West Fiftieth Street. Father Nevins was attacked with Bright's disease a year ago, and upon the advice of his physician and superiors, went to San Francisco and remained with the Paulists there until about five weeks ago. When he came home he was seriously ill.

Dr. Robinson insisted on taking the priest into his home, believing that he could give him better care there. A week ago the patient suffered a stroke of paralysis, and he has been unconscious since. Dr. Robinson said last night that he did not think Father Nevins would survive for another twenty-four hours.

Father Nevins is about forty-six years old, and was born in Barrytown, N. Y. He was an Episcopalian when converted to Catholicism, twenty-five years ago, and was ordained to the priesthood of the Catholic Church five years later, studying with the Paulists. For ten years he has been a missionary. He was the Superior of St. Thomas's College, Washington, for several years. His mother was a Philadelphia Quakeress, but she converted to Catholicism on her deathbed.

Father Nevins's brother, Samuel Nevins, is a well-known business man in Philadelphia.

Three of the Paulist fathers have died within a short time—namely, Father Hecker, about whom the great religious controversy known as "Americanism" arose; Father Hewitt, and Father Casserly.

City Island's New Fire Force.

City Island, which has had two fires within three years, is now in possession of a combination fire company and wooden firehouse. It was opened yesterday, with Capt. T. Conaghan in charge. He was formerly in charge of Engine House No. 53, on East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Manhattan. His crew consists of nine men, who have all been in the service eight or ten years. The apparatus consists of an engine, hosecart, and truck. The house is two stories, with stalls for six horses and a dormitory for the company.

Everybody that entered our shoe sale of yesterday was a winner.

But the day was not long enough to get rid of the full 3000 entries.

Every size still on hand.

Russet high lace shoes of $3 and $3.50 quality.

$2.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

260 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DIED FROM A BLOW.

Gorman's Spleen Was Ruptured and an Operation Was Performed.

John Gorman, a laborer, living at 1,197 First Avenue, died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital from a blow received in a quarrel on Saturday with Thomas Finnan, an ice man, of 205 East Sixty-fifth Street. Finnan was yesterday held by Magistrate Zeller, in the Yorkville Police Court, for examination to-morrow.

It is said that Gorman and Finnan were merely fooling when the blow was struck. At the hospital it was discovered that Gorman's spleen was ruptured. An operation was thought necessary, and although the doctors declare it was successful, Gorman sank steadily after it was performed.

BROOKLYN TROLLEY KILLS BOY.

Francis McCreery, Ten Years Old, the Fourth Victim Within a Week.

The Brooklyn trolley added another victim—the fourth within a week—to its long list yesterday. The latest victim is Francis McCreery, ten years old, who lived at 1,156 Third Avenue. The boy met death in very nearly the same place where a man was killed by the trolley only last Thursday, at Third Avenue and Fortieth Street.

Young McCreery was attempting to cross Third Avenue, when Car 960 of that line ran him down. The car passed completely over the boy, the wheels severing his legs and his right arm from the body. The child was taken to the Seney Hospital, where he died a short time later.

Young McCreery is No. 249 in the list of Brooklyn trolley victims.

SICK MOTORMAN DELAYS TRAVEL

Taken with an Epileptic Fit on an Eighth Avenue Car.

T. F. Kenney, a motorman on an Eighth Avenue electric car, bound down town last evening during the busy hours, was suddenly taken with an epileptic fit at the corner of Canal Street and Hudson, and fell to the platform. Before doing so he had presence of mind enough to shut off the power and set the brakes, and the car came to a sudden stop.

The passengers were in a state of excitement until they learned the cause of the delay, but then their sympathies were with the motorman, who was taken to Hudson Street Hospital in an ambulance. Traffic was delayed until the next car came along, the motorman of which was transferred to the delayed car, and so on until a new man could be secured.

Kenney is twenty-six years old, and lives at 357 West Forty-first Street. He will recover.

EDWARD C. BROWER A SUICIDE.

Despondent at the Recent Death of His Mother, He Inhaled Gas.

Edward C. Brower of 238 West Seventy-sixth Street committed suicide during Tuesday night by inhaling illuminating gas. He was employed as confidential man by the firm of Brower Brothers, stationers at 295 Broadway, the principals of which were his brothers. He was a bachelor, fifty-five years of age, and occupied a room on the third floor of the residence where also lived his brother William. He retired early on Tuesday night, plugged up the keyholes and windows, and turned on the gas. Early yesterday morning the servant detected the odor of gas and traced it to Edward C. Brower's room. When the door was broken open he was found dead on the bed.

John V. Brower of the firm said that Edward had suffered a severe blow by the recent death of their mother and had been very despondent. His gloominess had been increased by the fact that the brothers were going to break up house for the Summer.

DEAF-MUTES IN COURT.

Hoboken Judge Gives Up in Despair Case in Which Six Appear.

A queer scene took place in Justice Conkling's Court, Hoboken, yesterday, when Miss Sarah Zigler brought suit again Mrs. Mary Keeley of 92 Clinton Street to recover a trunk which Mrs. Keeley had detained because, as she alleged, Miss Zigler had not paid her board bill. Besides the complainant and defendant there were four witnesses. They all talked at once, but as they all talked with their fingers they did not make much noise.

Justice Conkling was at first a little confused by the gesticulations of the party but when a neighbor of the disputants who followed them to court explained that the six persons interested were all deaf-mutes matters became a little plainer to him. Justice Conkling attempted to try the case through the medium of a slate but the complainant and defendant made so many and such contradictory statements that he finally adjourned it in dispair. He said he would try and find some one who could act as an interpreter.

HOT CHASE AFTER BURGLARS.

Several Shots Were Fired at Them, but the Men Managed to Escape.

An exciting chase after two burglars during which several shots were fired after them caused great excitement in the vicinity of First Avenue and Ninety-first and Ninety-second Streets early yesterday morning. At about 2 o'clock Miss Florence Scannell, who lives with her mother on the second floor of 1,775 First Avenue, was awakened by a noise at her bedroom window. She saw two men trying to effect an entrance and screamed. The men became frightened and jumped back on the roof of the two-story extension of Public School No. 151 situated on the northwest corner of Ninety-first Street and First Avenue.

George Morrison, the janitor of the flats, who had been aroused by Miss Scannell's screams, ran out of his apartments in time to see the men jump from a fence which runs along the west side of the school building into a vacant lot. He fired two shots from his revolver at the men, but so far as known none of them took effect. The shots from Morrison's revolver were heard by Michael Burger, a private watchman for William Schwenkers, dealer in brewers' supplies at 342 and 344 East Ninety-second Street, and he, too, fired several shots at the men. Several citizens and three policemen made their appearance by this time, and chased the burglars for several blocks, but the men outran their pursuers and got away.

Rouse's Point Post Office Robbed.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The Post Office at Rouse's Point was robbed last night, the thieves taking about $500 worth of stamps and $165 in cash. There is no clue to the robbers. Rouse's Point is only one mile from the Canada line, and it is thought the robbers made their escape to the Dominion.

Sale of
Men's Golf & Bicycle Hose.

Lisle thread; black legs with fancy tops,
35 cts.
pair,
formerly $1.00 & $1.50.

Wool; dark brown and grey mixtures, of English and Scotch manufacture,
50 cts.
pair,
formerly $1.50 & $2.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
GOLF BASKETS
$4.00
(in green, red and natural reed.)
45 West 23d Street.

H. H. PENNOCK INJURED.

Insurance Broker Falls from a Fourth Avenue Trolley Car.

A man who gave the name of Henry H. Pennock, thirty-two years old, and said his address was the New York Athletic Club, fell from a Fourth Avenue trolley car yesterday afternoon in front of 483 Fourth Avenue and wrenched his kneecap. He was taken away in a cab after an ambulance surgeon had dressed his injury.

Superintendent Duffy of the New York Athletic Club said he did not know of any member who had fallen a victim to such an accident. He said the rolls show a H. Hardcastle Pennock, insurance broker at 120 Broadway, to be a member of the club, but the rules forbade his disclosing Mr. Pennock's residence. He could say, however, that he does not live at the club. The Directory does not give Mr. Pennock's home address.

MAY MOVE TO NEW JERSEY.

Yale & Towne Company Talks of Consolidating Its Big Plants.

There is a probability that the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, lock manufacturers, will transfer their big plants at Stamford and Branford, Conn., to a place in New Jersey within easy reach of this city, in which the general offices are situated. The idea of removing to the State across the river did not originate with the company. A proposition to make the change was made by the owners of a large tract of land near Orange, who are anxious to develop an industrial settlement upon it, and it is being seriously considered by President Henry R. Towne.

"The plan would be advantageous to us in more than one respect," said an official of the company yesterday. "In the first place it would enable us to consolidate our plants into one factory. In addition, the proposed locality has obvious advantages in the way of transportation and the procuring of heavy material. We also understand that working people can live there very comfortably at moderate cost."

A report which grew out of this offer that a combination of the Yale & Towne Company and other concerns is contemplated is without foundation. The only likely consolidation is of the company's two factories, which employ about 15,000 hands. This consolidation, by increasing the facilities for work, probably would necessitate an increase in the working staff of four or five hundred men.

NOT GUILTY, SAYS MOLINEUX.

Prisoner Finally Pleads to the Indictment—Trial in October.

Roland B. Molineux, who was indicted on the charge of having caused the death of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for pleading. Bartow S. Weeks of counsel for Molineux demurred to the indictment, on the ground that it alleged more than one crime, and the facts stated did not constitute a crime. Judge Blanchard denied the motion, and it then became necessary for the first time in the history of the case for Molineux to plead.

The Clerk, turning to Molineux, asked: "Roland B. Molineux, you are under indictment for murder in the first degree. Do you demand a trial? How do you plead, guilty or not guilty?" Looking straight at the Judge, and in a voice noticeably free from emotion or agitation, Molineux replied: "I am not guilty."

His counsel then made a motion for the surrender of $5,000 now in the hands of the City Chamberlain, which was furnished as cash bail when Molineux was charged with assault on H. S. Cornish. District Attorney Gardiner objected to the motion, and it was agreed between counsel to argue it before Judge Blanchard this morning.

The question then arose as to the time to be set for the trial of Molineux. The District Attorney disclaimed any intention to delay the trial, and the prisoner's counsel desired time in which to fully prepare the case. While no definite date was set, it is understood the trial will be held some time in October.

WOMAN'S FUNERAL STOPPED.

Solomon Goldberg Held on Suspicion of Having Caused Wife's Death.

Coroner Bausch was aroused from bed at an early hour yesterday morning and requested to stop the funeral of Rifka Goldberg of 33 Goerck Street, which was to have been held at 7:30 o'clock. The Coroner, upon examination of the case, found that the deceased was taken ill on July 25, and that previous to that time she had been an exceedingly healthy woman. On Saturday last she was removed to Gouverneur Hospital, and on Monday the hospital physician diagnosed the case as meningitis. She died Tuesday, and the doctor's certificate gave death as from natural causes. The seeming haste to bury the woman caused the investigation.

An examination of certain witnesses by Coroner Bausch disclosed the alleged fact that the woman's husband, Solomon Goldberg, assaulted her on the day she was taken ill with a seltzer bottle in their grocery store at 103 Goerck Street, inflicting a bad wound on the head. It seems that before the woman died she confessed to friends that she had been assaulted by her husband. It is understood that the first intimation that an assault had been committed was obtained from the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg, who told the neighbors that "papa hit mamma with a bottle."

Upon learning these facts, Coroner Bausch stopped the funeral and ordered the body taken to the Morgue and an autopsy performed. Dr. O'Hanlon, who performed the autopsy, found a mark on the head, caused by a blow, which had caused a hemorrhage of the brain, and it was the opinion that the woman died as a result of this blow.

The husband was arrested, upon the direction of Coroner Bausch, and committed to the Tombs to await the result of an inquest. The husband had nothing to say relative to the case beyond the fact that his wife had been ill for a long time.